A.S. HORNBY

OXFORD PROGRESSIVE ENGLISH COURSE

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A. S. Hornby

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CONTENTS

SOUNDS AND SPELLINGS:

NOTES ON THE PHONETIC SYMBOLS . . v

CONSONANTS vi

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS . . . vii

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET viii

PICTURE-LESSON ONE 1

READING-TEXT ONE 3

PICTURE-LESSON TWO 4

READING-TEXT TWO 5

FOR STUDY 6

READING-TEXT THREE 7

READING-TEXT FOUR 12

FOR STUDY 15

READING-TEXT FIVE 16

FOR STUDY 19

READING-TEXT SIX 21

FOR STUDY 24

READING-TEXT SEVEN 27

READING-TEXT EIGHT 32

FOR STUDY 35

READING-TEXT NINE 37

FOR STUDY 41

READING-TEXT TEN 44

FOR STUDY 46

READING-TEXT ELEVEN 47

FOR STUDY 50

READING-TEXT TWELVE 52

FOR STUDY 56

READING-TEXT THIRTEEN 57
FOR STUDY 61
READING-TEXT FOURTEEN 63
FOR STUDY 67
READING-TEXT FIFTEEN 69
FOR STUDY 73
READING-TEXT SIXTEEN 75
FOR STUDY 78
READING-TEXT SEVENTEEN 81
FOR STUDY 85
READING-TEXT EIGHTEEN 86
FOR STUDY 89
READING-TEXT NINETEEN 91
FOR STUDY 96
READING-TEXT TWENTY 98
FOR STUDY 102
READING-TEXT TWENTY-ONE . . . 105
FOR STUDY 109
READING-TEXT TWENTY-TWO . . . 111
FOR STUDY 114
READING-TEXT TWENTY-THREE . . . 117
FOR STUDY 122
READING-TEXT TWENTY-FOUR . . . 124
FOR STUDY 129
READING-TEXT TWENTY-FIVE . . . 131
FOR STUDY 135
COMPOSITION EXERCISES 137
IRREGULAR VERBS 175
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY . . . 177
PROPER NAMES 192
GRAMMATICAL TERMS 194
INDEX 195

SOUNDS AND SPELLINGS

NOTES ON THE PHONETIC SYMBOLS

The mark ː indicates length. The vowel in *sit* is short. The vowel in *seat* is long. There is a difference in quality between the vowels in *sit* and *seat*. The two words are transcribed sit and siːt. This mark does not show the relative length of vowels. *Seat* and *seed* are both transcribed with the vowel iː, but the vowel in *seed* is longer than the vowel in *seat*. In the noun *record* 'rekoːd the vowel oː is shorter than the vowel oː in the verb *record* ri'koːd.

The mark ' indicates a stressed syllable. It is placed in front of the stressed syllable: *many* 'meni, *teacher* 'tiːtʃə.

The mark ˌ indicates a secondary stress: *examination* igˌzami'neiʃn. This word has a secondary stress on the second syllable and a primary stress on the fourth syllable.

The asterisk (*) indicates the possibility of r-linking. Compare:

Where was it?	weə 'woz it?
Where is it?	weər 'iz it?

The r-sound is used when the word immediately following begins with a vowel sound.

A phonetic symbol is in some cases printed in parenthesis. This indicates that the sound may be omitted. *Change* is transcribed tʃein(d)ʒ. This indicates that the word may be pronounced either as tʃeindʒ or as tʃeinʒ.

CONSONANTS

Phonetic Symbol	*Examples*			
p	pen	pen	put	put
b	bag	bag	box	boks
t	ten	ten	put	put
d	desk	desk	head	hed
k	come	kʌm	back	bak
g	go	gou	bag	bag
m	mouth	mauθ	him	him
n	name	neim	near	niə*
ŋ	coming	'kʌmiŋ	English	'iŋgliʃ
l	look	luk	letter	'letə*
f	face	feis	knife	naif
v	five	faiv	knives	naivz
θ	three	θri:	mouth	mauθ
ð	these	ði:z	they	ðei
s	six	siks	face	feis
z	nose	nouz	his	hiz
ʃ	she	ʃi:	fish	fiʃ
ʒ	pleasure	'pleʒə*	measure	'meʒə*
r	right	rait	rub	rʌb
h	hat	hat	head	hed
tʃ	touch	tʌtʃ	teacher	'ti:tʃə*
dʒ	J, j	dʒei	John	dʒon
w	window	'windou	what	wot
j	you	ju:	yes	jes

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

Phonetic Symbol	*Examples*			
iː	these	ðiːz	three	θriː
i	this	ðis	sit	sit
e	desk	desk	head	hed
a	hat	hat	back	bak
aː	arm	aːm	glass	glaːs
o	box	boks	clock	klok
oː	wall	woːl	draw	droː
u	book	buk	put	put
uː	who	huː	too, two	tuː
ʌ	come	kʌm	rub	rʌb
əː	her	həː*	word	wəːd
ə	the	ðə	under	'ʌndə*
ei	face	feis	name	neim
ou	go	gou	nose	nouz
ai	five	faiv	eye	ai
au	mouth	mauθ	down	daun
oi	boy	boi	point	point
iə	here	hiə*	near	niə*
eə	chair	tʃeə*	where	weə*
uə	you're	juə*	poor	puə*

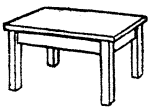
THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

A	a	ei, -z	N	n	en, -z
B	b	bi:, -z	O	o	ou, -z
C	c	si:, -z	P	p	pi:, -z
D	d	di:, -z	Q	q	kju:, -z
E	e	i:, -z	R	r	a:*, -z
F	f	ef, -s	S	s	es, -iz
G	g	dʒi:, -z	T	t	ti:, -z
H	h	eitʃ, -iz	U	u	ju:, -z
I	i	ai, -z	V	v	vi:, -z
J	j	dʒei, -z	W	w	'dʌblju:, -z
K	k	kei, -z	X	x	eks, -iz
L	l	el, -z	Y	y	wai, -z
M	m	em, -z	Z	z	zed, -z[1]

[1] (U.S.A.) zi:, -z

PICTURE-LESSON ONE

1

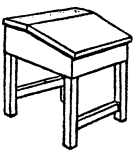


What is this?
This is a table.
It is a table.

2

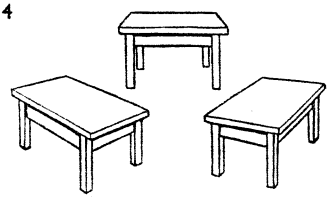
What is this?
This is a chair.
It is a chair.

3



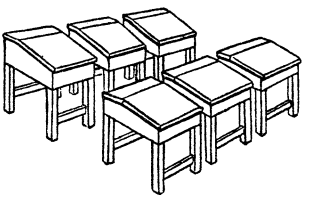
Is this a chair? No, this is not a chair; it is a desk.

4



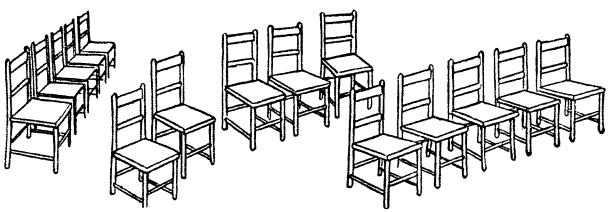
What are these? They are tables.

5



What are these? They are desks.

6

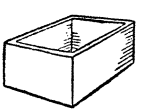


Are these desks? No, they are not desks; they are chairs.

7

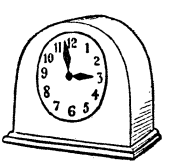
What is this?
This is a book.

8



Is this a book, too?
No, this is not a book.
This is a box.

9



What is this?
This is a clock.

10

This is a face.

11

These are faces.

12

This is a glass.

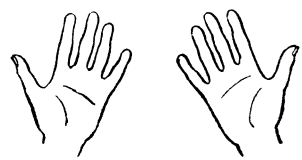
13

These are glasses.

14

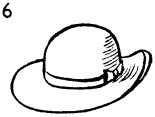
This is a hand.

15



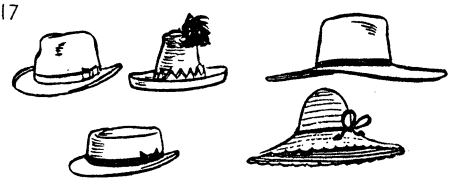
These are hands.

16



This is a hat.

17

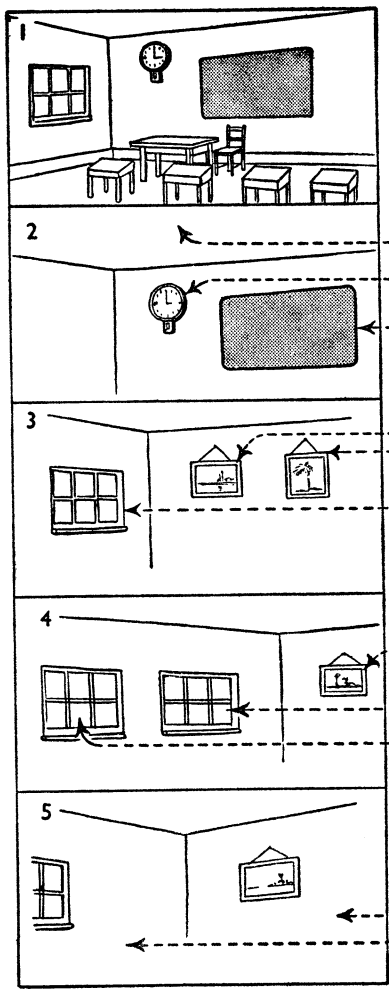


These are hats.

READING-TEXT ONE

1. What is (What's) this? This is a table. It is (It's) a table.	ˉwots \ðis? ðis iz ə \teibl. its ə \teibl.
2. What is (What's) this? This is a chair. It is (It's) a chair.	ˉwots \ðis? ðis iz ə \tʃeə. its ə \tʃeə.
3. Is this a chair? No, this is not a chair. It is (It's) a desk.	ˉiz /ðis ə tʃeə? \nou, ðis iz \not ə tʃeə. its ə \desk.
4. What are these? They are (They're) tables.	ˉwot ə \ði:z? ðeiə \teiblz.
5. What are these? They are (They're) desks.	ˉwot ə \ði:z? ðeiə \desks.
6. Are these desks? No, they are not desks; they are (they're) chairs.	ˉa: /ði:z desks? \nou, ðeiə \not desks; ðeiə \tʃeəz.
7. What is (What's) this? This is a book.	ˉwots \ðis? ðis iz ə \buk.
8. Is this a book, too? No, this is not a book. This is a box.	ˉiz /ðis ə buk, /tu:? \nou, ðis iz \not ə buk. ðis iz ə \boks.
9. What is (What's) this? This is a clock.	ˉwots \ðis? ðis iz ə \klok.
10. This is a face.	ðis iz ə \feis.
11. These are faces.	ði:z ə \feisiz.
12. This is a glass.	ðis iz ə \gla:s.
13. These are glasses.	ði:z ə \gla:siz.
14. This is a hand.	ðis iz ə \hand.
15. These are hands.	ði:z ə \handz.
16. This is a hat.	ðis iz ə \hat.
17. These are hats.	ði:z ə \hats.

PICTURE-LESSON TWO



What is this? This is a classroom.

That is the ceiling.

That is the clock.

That is the blackboard.

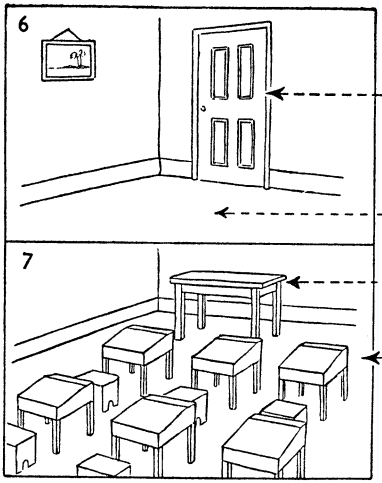
Those are pictures.

That is a window.

That is a picture.

Those are windows.

Those are walls.



That is the door.

That is the floor.

That is the table.

Those are desks.

READING-TEXT TWO

1. What is (What's) this?	ˉwots ˎðis?
This is a classroom.	ðis iz ə ˎkla:srum.
2. That is (That's) the ceiling.	ðats ðə ˎsi:liŋ.
That is (That's) the clock.	ðats ðə ˎklok.
That is (That's) the blackboard.	ðats ðə ˎblakbo:d.
3. Those are pictures.	ðouz ə ˎpiktʃəz.
That is (That's) a window.	ðats ə ˎwindou.
4. That is (That's) a picture.	ðats ə ˎpiktʃə.
Those are windows.	ðouz ə ˎwindouz.
5. Those are walls.	ðouz ə ˎwo:lz.
6. That is (That's) the door.	ðats ðə ˎdo:.
That is (That's) the floor.	ðats ðə ˎflo:.
7. That is (That's) the table.	ðats ðə ˎteibl.
Those are desks.	ðouz ə ˎdesks.

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 1

This That It	is (not) isn't	a	table chair desk book picture
Is	this that it	the	ceiling floor blackboard
These Those They	are (not) aren't		chairs desks books hats pictures windows walls
Are	these those they		

PLURAL ENDINGS

s

hat	hat	hats	hats
desk	desk	desks	desks
book	buk	books	buks
clock	klok	clocks	kloks

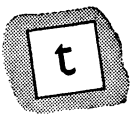
z

table	'teibl	tables	'teiblz
wall	wo:l	walls	wo:lz
chair	tʃeə	chairs	tʃeəz
ceiling	'si:liŋ	ceilings	'si:liŋz
picture	'piktʃə	pictures	'piktʃəz

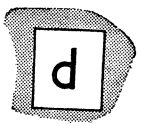
iz

face	feis	faces	'feisiz
glass	gla:s	glasses	'gla:siz
box	boks	boxes	'boksiz

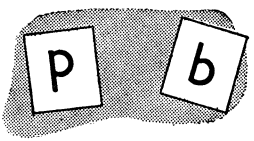
READING-TEXT THREE



This is a letter. It is the letter 't'.
ðis iz ə ˈletə. its ðə letə ˈtiː.

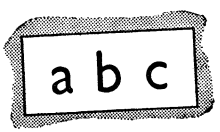


What is this? This is a letter, too. It is the letter 'd'.
ˉwots ˈðis? ˈðis iz ə letə, ˈtuː. its ðə letə ˈdiː.

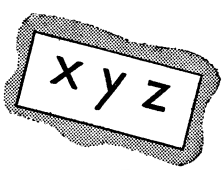


These are letters. They are the letters 'p' and 'b'.
ˈðiːz ə letəz. ðeiə ðə letəz ˉpiː ənd ˈbiː.

Is this a letter? Yes, it is. Is it the letter 'p'? No, it is not the letter 'p'; it is the letter 'q'.
ˉiz ˌðis ə letə? ˈjes, it ˈiz. ˉiz it ðə letə ˌpiː? ˈnou, its ˈnot ðə letə piː; its ðə letə ˈkjuː.

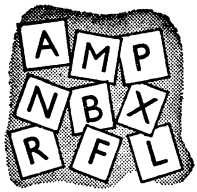


What are these? They are letters. They are the letters 'a', 'b' and 'c'.
ˉwot ə ˈðiːz? ðeiə ˈletəz. ðeiə ðə letəz ˉei, biː ənd ˈsiː.



What are these? These are letters, too. They are the letters 'x', 'y' and 'z'.
ˉwot ə ˈðiːz? ˈðiːz ə letəz, ˈtuː. ðeiə ðə letəz ˉeks, wai ənd ˈzed.

Is this the letter 'p' or the letter 'q'? It is the letter 'p'.
ˉiz ðis ðə letə ˌpiː oː ðə letə ˈkjuː? its ðə letə ˈpiː.



Are these letters? Yes, they are. These are capital letters.

ˉa: ˈðiːz letəz? ˈjes, ðei ˈaː. ðiːz ə ˈkapitl letəz.

Are these capital letters? No, they are not. They are small letters.

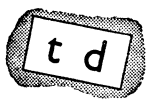
ˉa: ˈðiːz kapitl letəz? ˈnou, ðeiə ˈnot. ðeiə ˈsmoːl letəz.

Is this a small 'a' or a capital 'a'? It is a small 'a'.

ˉiz ðis ə ˈsmoːl ei oːr ə ˈkapitl ei? its ə ˈsmoːl ei.

What is this? This is a capital 'P'.

ˉwots ˈðis? ðis iz ə ˉkapitl ˈpiː.

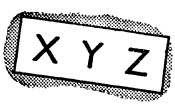


What are these? These are small letters. They are the letters 't' and 'd'.

ˉwot ə ˈðiːz? ðiːz ə ˉsmoːl ˈletəz. ðeiə ðə letəz ˉtiː ən ˈdiː.

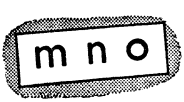
What are these? They are the small letter 't' and the capital letter 'T'.

ˉwot ə ˈðiːz? ðeiə ðə ˈsmoːl letə tiː ənd ðə ˈkapitl letə tiː.



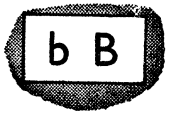
What are these? They are the capital letters 'X', 'Y' and 'Z'.

ˉwot ə ˈðiːz? ðeiə ðə kapitl letəz ˉeks, wai ənd ˈzed.



What are these? Are they small letters or capital letters? They are small letters; they are the small letters 'm', 'n' and 'o'.

ˉwot ə ˈðiːz? ˉaː ðei ˈsmoːl letəz oː ˈkapitl letəz? ðeiə ˈsmoːl letəz; ðeiə ðə smoːl letəz ˉem, en ənd ˈou.

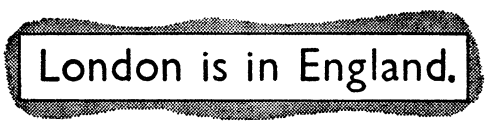


These are small 'b' and capital 'B'.
ðiːz ə ˉsmoːl biː ənd ˈkapitl biː.

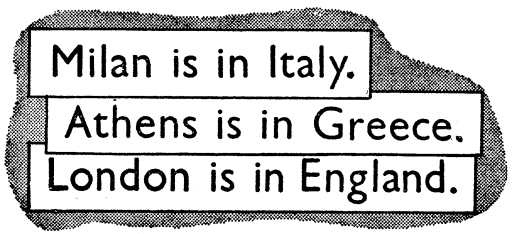
What is this? It is a word. It is the word 'London'.
ˉwots ˈðis? its ə ˈwəːd. its ðə wəːd ˈlʌndən.

Is this a word, too? Yes, it is; it is the word 'England'.
ˉiz ʃðis ə wəːd, ʃtuː? ˈjes, it ˈiz; its ðə wəːd ˈiŋgləndˌ.

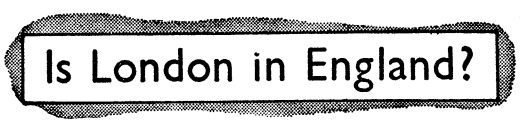
What are these? They are words. They are the words 'in' and 'is'.
ˉwot ə ˈðiːz? ðeiə ˈwəːdz. ðeiə ðə wəːdz ˉin ənd ˈiz.



What is this? This is a sentence. It is the sentence, 'London is in England'.
ˉwots ˈðis? ðis iz ə ˈsentəns. its ðə sentəns, ˉlʌndən iz in ˈiŋgləndˌ.



What are these? They are sentences.
ˉwot ə ˈðiːz? ðeiə ˈsentənsiz.



What is this? It is a question.
ˉwots ˈðis? its ə ˈkwestʃən.

Yes, London is in England.

What is this? This is the answer.

ˉwots ˈðis? ðis iz ði ˈa:nsə.

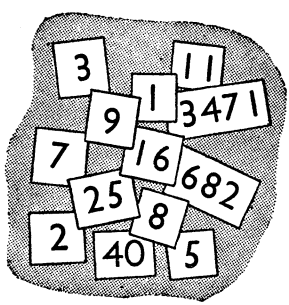
Is this a book? Yes, this is a book.

Is London in England? Yes, London is in England.

Is London in Finland? No, London is not in Finland.

What are these?
They are questions.
ˉwot ə ˈði:z?
ðeiə ˈkwestʃənz.

What are these?
These are the answers.
ˉwot ə ˈði:z?
ði:z ə ði ˈa:nsəz.



What are these? They are numbers.
ˉwot ə ˈði:z? ðeiə ˈnʌmbəz.

This is a number. It is the number *three.*
\ðis iz ə nʌmbə. its ðə nʌmbə \θri:.

This is a number. It is the number *seven.*
\ðis iz ə nʌmbə. its ðə nʌmbə \sevn.

Is this a number? Yes, it is. It is the number *twelve.*
¯iz /ðis ə nʌmbə? \jes, it \iz. its ðə nʌmbə \twelv.

Are these numbers? Yes, they are. They are the numbers *four, six* and *nine.*
¯a: /ði:z nʌmbəz? \jes, ðei \a:. ðeiə ðə nʌmbəz ¯fo:, siks ənd \nain.

This is a number, too. It is the number *thirteen.*
\ðis iz ə nʌmbə, \tu:. its ðə nʌmbə ¯θə: \ti:n.

This is the number *fifteen.*
ðis iz ðə nʌmbə \fifti:n.

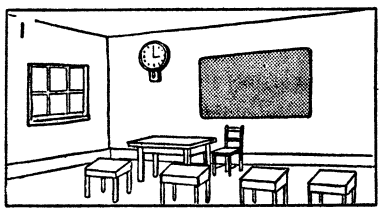
This is the number *twenty.*
ðis iz ðə nʌmbə \twenti.

These are the numbers from one to twenty.

1	one	wʌn	11	eleven	i'levn
2	two	tu:	12	twelve	twelv
3	three	θri:	13	thirteen	'θə:'ti:n
4	four	fo:	14	fourteen	'fo:'ti:n
5	five	faiv	15	fifteen	'fif'ti:n
6	six	siks	16	sixteen	'siks'ti:n
7	seven	'sevn	17	seventeen	'sevn'ti:n
8	eight	eit	18	eighteen	'ei'ti:n
9	nine	nain	19	nineteen	'nain'ti:n
10	ten	ten	20	twenty	'twenti

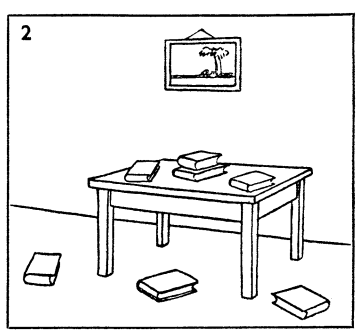
READING-TEXT FOUR

§ 1



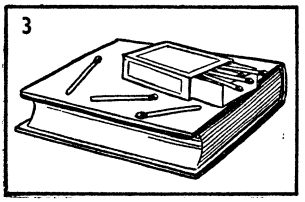
Look at this picture, picture number one. This is a classroom. There are some desks in the classroom. There is a blackboard on the wall. Is there a clock on the wall? Yes, there is a clock on the wall. Is there a table in the classroom? Yes, there is. Where is it? It is near the blackboard. Are there any words on the blackboard? No, there are not. There are not any words on the blackboard. Is there a chair in the classroom? Yes, there is. Where is it? It is near the table.

§ 2



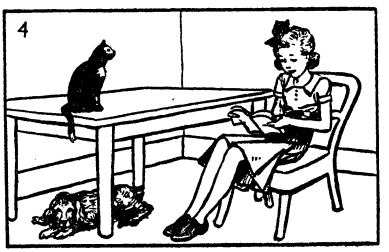
Look at this picture, picture number two. There are some books on the table. Are there any books on the floor? Yes, there are. How many books are there on the floor? There are three. How many books are there on the table? There are four. What is there on the wall? There is a picture. Is there a clock on the wall? No, there is not. Is there a chair near the table? No, there is not. Is this page twelve or page thirteen? It is page twelve.

§ 3



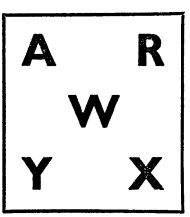
Look at picture number three. What is there on this book? There is a box. It is a box of matches. There are some matches in the box. Three of the matches are not in the box. They are on the book. Where is the box of matches? It is on the book. Where is the book? It is under the box of matches.

§ 4



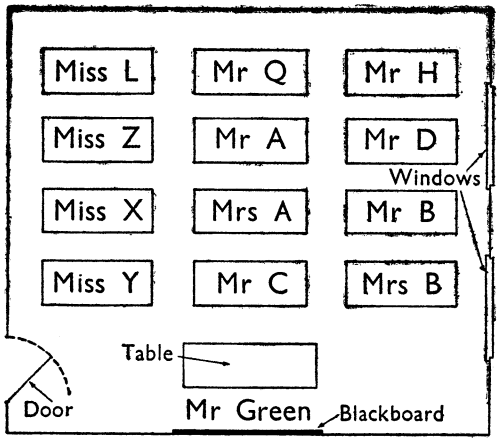
Look at this picture, picture number four. There is a girl in this picture. What is she doing? She is sitting on a chair. She is reading a book. Where is the chair? It is near the table. There is a cat on the table. There is a dog under the table. The cat is sitting on the table. The dog is lying under the table on the floor.

§ 5



This is a square. There are some letters in this square. How many letters are there? There are five. What are they? They are A, R, W, Y and X. Where is the letter W? It is in the middle of the square. The letters A, R, Y and X are in the corners. A and Y are on the left; R and X are on the right. A and R are at the top; Y and X are at the bottom. A is in the top left-hand corner. R is in the top right-hand corner. The letter in the bottom left-hand corner is Y. The letter in the bottom right-hand corner is X.

§ 6



This is a classroom. There are six men and six women in this class. The women are Mrs A, Mrs B, Miss L, Miss X, Miss Y, and Miss Z. The men are Mr A, Mr B, Mr C, Mr D, Mr H, and Mr Q.

Mr Green is the teacher. He is standing between the table and the blackboard. The table is in front of him and the blackboard is behind him. He is standing in front of the class.

There are four rows of desks. Miss Y, Mr C, and Mrs B are sitting in the front row. Miss L, Mr Q, and Mr H are sitting in the back row. Miss X, Mrs A, and Mr B are in the second row. Miss Z, Mr A, and Mr D are in the third row.

Where is Mr A sitting? He is sitting in the middle of the third row. Is he sitting behind Mrs A or in front of Mrs A? He is sitting behind Mrs A. Is he sitting between Miss Y and Mrs B or between Miss Z and Mr D? He is sitting between Miss Z and Mr D. Who is sitting between Miss Y and Mrs B? Mr C is. Is Miss Y near the door or near the windows? She is near the door. Who is sitting behind her? Miss X is sitting behind her. Who is sitting in front of Mrs A? Mr C is. Who is sitting behind Mrs B? Mr B is.

How many windows are there in the room? There are two. Is Mr D near a window? Yes, he is. Is Miss L in the middle of the room or in a corner? She is in a corner. Who is sitting in the middle of the room? Mrs A is.

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 2

There is not There isn't Is there	a	book box bag	on the table on the chair
There are	some	books boxes	on the floor
There are not There aren't Are there	any	bags	in the corner

Look at picture number two, on page twelve.
ˉluk ət piktʃə nʌmbə ˎtuː, on peidʒ ˎtwelv.

There's a picture on the wall.
ðəz ə ˉpiktʃər on ðə ˎwoːl.

Is there a clock on the wall? No, there isn't.
ˉiz ðər ə ˊklok on ðə woːl? ˎnou, ðər ˎiznt.

Is there a table in this picture? Yes, there is.
ˉiz ðər ə ˊteibl in ðis piktʃə? ˎjes, ðər ˎiz.

There are some books on the table.
ðər ə səm ˎbuks on ðə teibl.

Are there any books on the floor? Yes, there are.
ˉaː ðər eni buks on ðə ˊfloː? ˎjes, ðər ˎaː.

Are there any boxes on the floor? No, there aren't.
ˉaː ðər eni ˊboksiz on ðə floː? ˎnou, ðər ˎaːnt.

What is there on the wall? There's a picture.
ˉwot iz ðər on ðə ˎwoːl? ðəz ə ˎpiktʃə.

What is there on the table? There are some books.
ˉwot iz ðər on ðə ˎteibl? ðər ə səm ˎbuks.

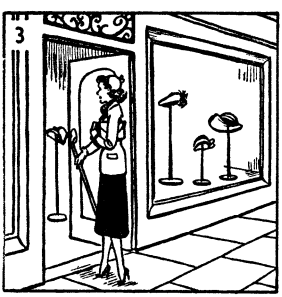
How many books are there on the table? There are four.
ˉhau ˎmeni buks aː ðər on ðə teibl? ðər ə ˎfoː.

How many books are there on the floor? There are three.
ˉhau meni buks aː ðər on ðə ˎfloː? ðər ə ˎθriː.

READING-TEXT FIVE

Look at this picture. There is a man in this picture. What is he doing? He is carrying a tray. What is there on the tray? There are two bottles on the tray. They are bottles of beer. There are two glasses on the tray.

Look at the second picture. There are two men in this picture. What are they doing? They are sitting at a table. Is it a square table? No, it is not a square table; it is a round table. What is there on the table? There are two bottles. The men are drinking beer.

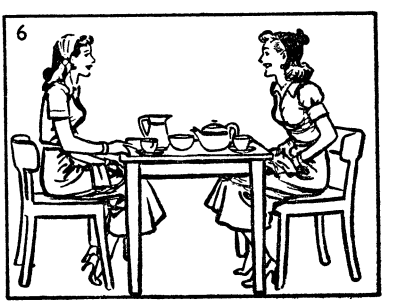


Look at the third picture. There is a woman in this picture. She is going into a shop. It is a hat shop. There are some hats in the shop window. The woman is opening the shop door. She is going into the shop. How many hats are there in the shop window? There are three. How many women are there in this picture? There is only one woman in this picture.

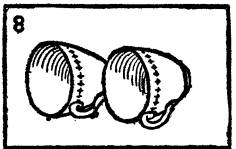
Look at the fourth picture. Is this a hat shop? Yes, it is. How many women are there in this picture? There are three. What are the women doing? They are looking at the hats in the shop windows. How many hats are there in the windows? There are six. Is the shop door open or closed? It is closed. Are there any men in this picture? No, there aren't.

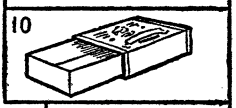
Look at the fifth picture. This girl is carrying a tray. What is there on the tray? There is a pot of tea, a jug of milk, a bowl of sugar, and two teacups. The girl is carrying the tray to the table in the next picture.

This is picture number six, the sixth picture. Are there any men in this picture? No, there aren't. There are no men in this picture. There are two women. They are sitting at a table. It is a square table. What is there on the table? There is a pot of tea. There is a jug of milk. There is a bowl of sugar. There are two teacups. The women are going to drink some tea. Is there any tea in the cups? No, there isn't. There's no tea in the cups. The cups are empty.



No. 7. This is a cup of tea.
No. 8. These are teacups. They are empty.
No. 9. This is a box of matches.
No. 10. This is an empty match-box.

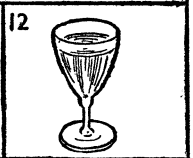


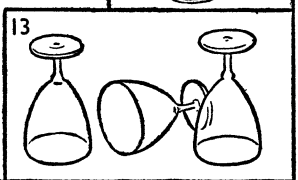


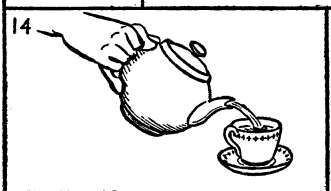
No. 11. This is a bottle of wine.

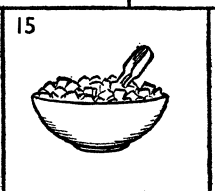
No. 12. This is a glass of wine.

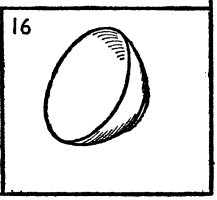
No. 13. These are wineglasses. They are empty.

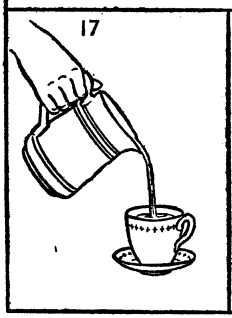


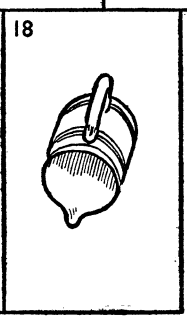












No. 14. This is a pot of tea.
No. 15. This is a bowl of sugar.
No. 16. This sugar-bowl is empty.
No. 17. This is a jug of milk.
No. 18. This is a milk-jug.

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 3

I	am (not)	
Am	I	reading
We You They	are (not)	writing sitting near the window
Are	we you they	drinking tea going to the door
He She	is (not)	looking at the hats in the shop window
Is	he she	

I am (I'm) reading.
I am (I'm) not writing.
Am I reading? Yes, I am.
Am I writing? No, I am not.
We are (We're) drinking tea.
We are not (aren't) drinking beer.
Are we drinking tea?
  Yes, we are.
Are we drinking beer?
  No, we are not (aren't).
He is (He's) sitting on a chair.
He is not (isn't) sitting on the floor.
Is he drinking beer?
  Yes, he is.

aim \ri:diŋ.
aim ¯not \raitiŋ.
¯am ai /ri:diŋ? \jes, ai \am.
¯am ai /raitiŋ? \nou, aim \not.
wiə ¯driŋkiŋ \ti:.
wi: ¯a:nt driŋkiŋ \biə.
¯a: wi: driŋkiŋ /ti:?
  \jes, wi: \a:.
¯a: wi: driŋkiŋ /biə?
  \nou, wi: \a:nt.
hi:z ¯sitiŋ on ə \tʃeə.
hi: ¯iznt sitiŋ on ðə \flo:.
¯iz hi: driŋkiŋ /biə?
  \jes, hi: \iz.

Is he drinking wine?	ˉiz hi: driŋkiŋ ˊwain?
No, he is not (isn't).	ˋnou, hi: ˋiznt.
What is (What's) she looking at?	ˉwots ʃi: ˋlukiŋ at?
She is (She's) looking at the hats.	ʃi:z lukiŋ ət ðə ˋhats.

a 'teacup	ə ˋti:kʌp	a cup of tea	ə kʌp əv ˋti:
a 'teapot	ə ˋti:pot	a pot of tea	ə pot əv ˋti:
a 'wine,bottle	ə ˋwainbotl	a bottle of wine	ə botl əv ˋwain
a 'wineglass	ə ˋwaingla:s	a glass of wine	ə gla:s əv ˋwain
a 'beer-,bottle	ə ˋbiəbotl	a bottle of beer	ə botl əv ˋbiə
a 'sugar-bowl	ə ˋʃugəboul	a bowl of sugar	ə boul əv ˋʃugə
a 'match-box	ə ˋmatʃboks	a box of matches	ə boks əv ˋmatʃiz
a 'milk-jug	ə ˋmilkdʒʌg	a jug of milk	ə dʒʌg əv ˋmilk

first	fə:st	fifth	fifθ	ninth	nainθ
second	'sekənd	sixth	siksθ	tenth	tenθ
third	θə:d	seventh	'sevnθ	eleventh	i'levnθ
fourth	fo:θ	eighth	eitθ	twelfth	twelfθ

NOT ANY; NO

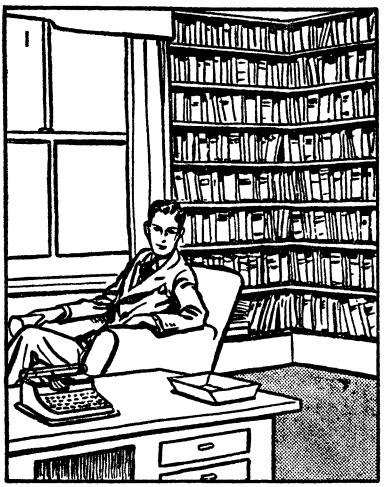
There are *not* (aren't) *any* books on the table.
There are *no* books on the table.

There are *not* (aren't) *any* matches in this box.
There are *no* matches in this box.

There is *not* (isn't) *any* sugar in the bowl.
There is (There's) *no* sugar in the bowl.

There is *not* (isn't) *any* wine in the bottle.
There is (There's) *no* wine in the bottle.

READING-TEXT SIX



My name is West. This is my study. I have a large number of books. My shelves are full of books. There are bookshelves from the floor to the ceiling.

There is a typewriter on my desk. There is a tray on the desk, too. The tray is empty.

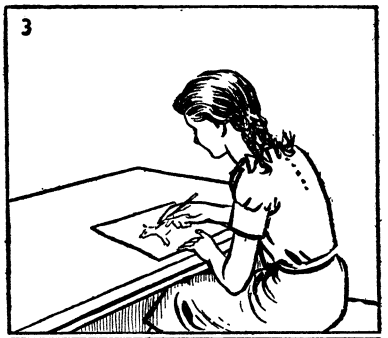
I am not sitting at my desk. I am sitting in an armchair near the window. My chair is between the desk and the window. The window is closed.

There are some drawers in my desk. Are they open? No, they are not open; they are closed.

Who is this? This is Mr West's wife. Where is Mrs West standing? She is standing at the gate of her garden. The garden gate is open. The front door of the house is not open; it is closed. The house and the garden are behind Mrs West. Is Mrs West wearing a hat? Yes, she is wearing a hat. She is wearing a black skirt. She is going out. She is going to the shops.

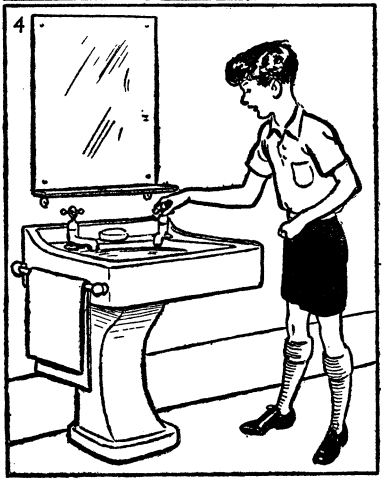
There is a dog at the gate. Whose dog is it? It is Mrs West's dog. Its name is Spot.

Mr and Mrs West have a boy and a girl. Their son's name is John. Their daughter's name is Mary. Look at the pictures of John and Mary on the next page.



This is Mary. She is sitting at the table. There is a piece of paper on the table. Mary has a pencil in her hand. What is she doing? She is drawing a picture of a dog. She is holding the pencil in her right hand. Her left hand is on the table.

Mary is wearing a white dress.

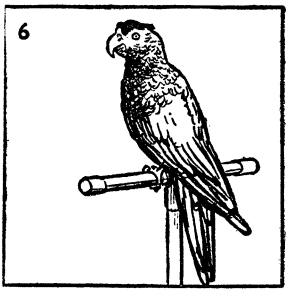


This is John. His hands are dirty. He is going to wash his hands. What is he going to do next? He is going to wash his face. What is he going to do then? He is going to dry his face and his hands.

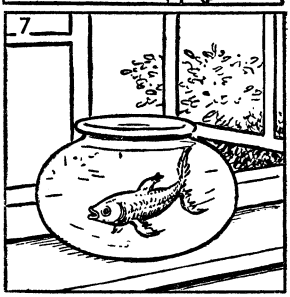
Where is John standing? He is standing at the wash-basin. What is there in the basin? There is water. There are two taps, one for cold water and one for hot water. There is a piece of soap. John is going to rub his hands with the soap.

There is a towel at the side of the wash-basin. It is a clean towel. There is a looking-glass on the wall. It is on the wall, over the wash-basin.

This is Mrs West's dog. Its name is Spot. Spot has four legs. Spot has a head, two ears, two eyes, a mouth, and a tail. Has Spot any arms? No, Spot has no arms. Dogs have legs, but they have no arms. Are Spot's ears large or small? They are small. Whose dog is this? Is it Mr West's dog or Mrs West's dog? It is Mrs West's dog.

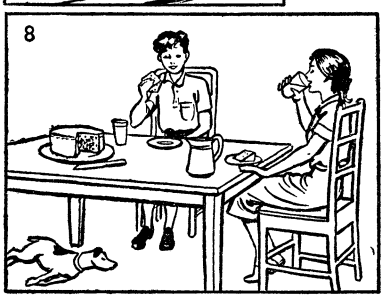


Look at the sixth picture. This is Mary's bird. Its name is Poll. Poll has two legs. It has no arms. It has two wings and a tail. It has two small eyes. Whose bird is this? Is it John's or Mary's? It is Mary's. John has a fish. Look at the next picture, picture number seven.



This is John's fish. It has no arms and no legs. It has a tail. Its tail is large. The fish is in a glass bowl. The bowl is full of water. What is the fish doing? It is swimming.

Where is the bowl? Is it on the floor? No, the bowl is not on the floor. It is on a shelf in front of the window. The window is open.



Mary and John are sitting at the table. There is a large jug of milk on the table. Mary has a glass of milk in her hand. John has a glass of milk, too. John's glass is on the table.

There is a large cake on the table. It is on a plate. There is a knife at the side of the plate. There is a small plate in front of John and a small plate in front of Mary. There is a piece of cake on Mary's plate.

What is Mary doing? She is drinking her milk. What is John doing? He has a piece of cake in his hand. He is going to eat the cake.

Where are the two children sitting? They are sitting at the table. Where are their plates? They are on the table in front of them. Where is the knife? It is at the side of the large plate. Where is Spot, the dog? Spot is lying on the floor under the table.

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 4

I am We are You are She is He is They are Mrs West is	going to wash	my our your her his their Mary's	hands.

TABLE No. 5

I, we, you, they	have	some no	books pens pencils
He, she	has		
I, we, you, they	have not haven't	any	
Have	I, we, you, they		
He, she	has not hasn't		
Has	he, she		

I have some books. ai hav səm ˎbuks.
Have you any books? ¯hav ˊju: eni buks?
How many books has Mr West? ¯hau meni buks haz mistə ˎwest?
Anne has ten books. an haz ˎten buks.
Dick has not (hasn't) any books. dik haznt ˎeni buks.
The children have not (haven't) any pencils. ðə ¯tʃildrən havnt eni ˎpenslz.

PLURALS

wife	waif	dress	dres	house	haus
wives	waivz	dresses	'dresiz	houses	'hauziz
shelf	ʃelf	sentence	'sentəns	child	tʃaild
shelves	ʃelvz	sentences	'sentənsiz	children	'tʃildrən

POSSESSIVES

Mr Green's	mistə 'gri:nz	Harry's	'hariz	Tom's	tomz
Mrs West's	misiz 'wests	Mary's	'meəriz	Dick's	diks
Spot's	spots	John's	dʒonz	Charles's	'tʃa:lziz

the boy's book ðə boiz buk the boys' books ðə boiz buks

TABLE No. 6

1	I	we	you	he	she	it	they
2	me	us	you	him	her	it	them
3	my	our	your	his	her	its	their
4	mine	ours	yours	his	hers	—	theirs

I, ME, MY, MINE

(*Look at picture number one on page 21.*)

Mr West: I am sitting in front of the window. There is a typewriter on the desk. It is my typewriter. There is a large number of books on the shelves. The shelves are behind me. These books are my books. They are mine.

WE, US, OUR, OURS

(*Look at picture number eight on page 23.*)

Mary and John: We are sitting at the table. Look at us. We are drinking our milk and eating our cake. Is Spot our dog? No, Spot is not ours. Spot is our mother's dog.

YOU, YOU, YOUR, YOURS

(*Look at picture number four on page 13.*)

You are sitting on a chair. There is a table near you. You have a book in your hand. There is a cat on the table. The cat is your cat. It is yours. The dog is yours, too.

(*Look at picture number four on page 17.*)

You are looking at the hats in the windows. The windows are in front of you. Are the hats in the shop windows yours? No, they are not yours. Are the hats on your heads yours? Yes, they are your hats.

HE, HIM, HIS, HIS

(*Look at picture number one on page 21 again.*)

Mr West is sitting in front of the window. There is a typewriter on the desk. It is Mr West's typewriter. It is his typewriter. There is a large number of books on the shelves. The shelves are behind him. Those books are his books. The books are his.

SHE, HER, HER, HERS

(*Look at picture number two on page 21.*)

Mrs West is standing at the gate of her garden. The house is behind her. Whose house is it? It is Mr West's house. It is her husband's house. There is a dog near the gate. Whose dog is it? It is Mrs West's dog. It is hers.

IT, IT, ITS, (—)

(*Look at picture number seven on page 23.*)

This is John's fish. Look at it. It is swimming. Is its tail large or small? Its tail is large.

(*Look at picture number five on page 22.*)

This is Mrs West's dog. Are its ears large or small? They are small. Is its tail long or short? Its tail is short.

THEY, THEM, THEIR, THEIRS

(*Look at picture number eight on page 23 again.*)

Where are Mary and John sitting? They are sitting at the table. Look at them. What are they doing? They are drinking their milk and eating their cake. Is the dog theirs? No, Spot is not their dog. Is Spot Mr West's dog? No, Spot is not their father's dog. Spot is their mother's dog.

READING-TEXT SEVEN

§ 1

30 thirty	'θə:ti	60 sixty	'siksti	90 ninety	'nainti
40 forty	'fo:ti	70 seventy	'sevnti	100 hundred	'hʌndrəd
50 fifty	'fifti	80 eighty	'eiti	1000 thousand	'θauzənd

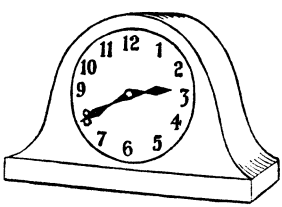
21, twenty-one; 57, fifty-seven; 171, a hundred and seventy-one; 365, three hundred and sixty-five; 1,583, one thousand, five hundred and eighty-three; 5,605, five thousand, six hundred and five; 75,000, seventy-five thousand.

$2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4$	Two is a half of four.
$5 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10$	Five is a half of ten.
$30 = \frac{1}{2} \times 60$	Thirty is a half of sixty.
$3 = \frac{1}{3} \times 9$	Three is one-third of nine.
$5 = \frac{1}{3} \times 15$	Five is one-third of fifteen.
$6 = \frac{1}{3} \times 18$	Six is one-third of eighteen.
$10 = \frac{2}{3} \times 15$	Ten is two-thirds of fifteen.
$12 = \frac{2}{3} \times 18$	Twelve is two-thirds of eighteen.
$3 = \frac{1}{4} \times 12$	Three is a quarter of twelve.
$5 = \frac{1}{4} \times 20$	Five is a quarter of twenty.
$15 = \frac{1}{4} \times 60$	Fifteen is a quarter of sixty.
$45 = \frac{3}{4} \times 60$	Forty-five is three-quarters of sixty.
$9 = \frac{3}{4} \times 12$	Nine is three-quarters of twelve.

§ 2

THE TIME

This is a clock. There are two hands on the face of the clock. One hand is long and the other hand is short. The long hand is the minute hand. The short hand is the hour hand.



What time is it? It is twenty minutes to three.

Look at the clock faces on page twenty-nine.

1. It is three o'clock. (3.00)
2. It is six o'clock. (6.00)
3. It is nine o'clock. (9.00)
4. It is ten minutes to seven. (6.50)
5. It is five minutes to six. (5.55)
6. It is twenty-five minutes to one. (12.35)
7. It is twenty minutes past nine. (9.20)
8. It is twenty-five minutes past twelve. (12.25)
9. It is ten minutes past ten. (10.10)

From one o'clock to two o'clock is one hour.

From one o'clock to six o'clock is five hours.

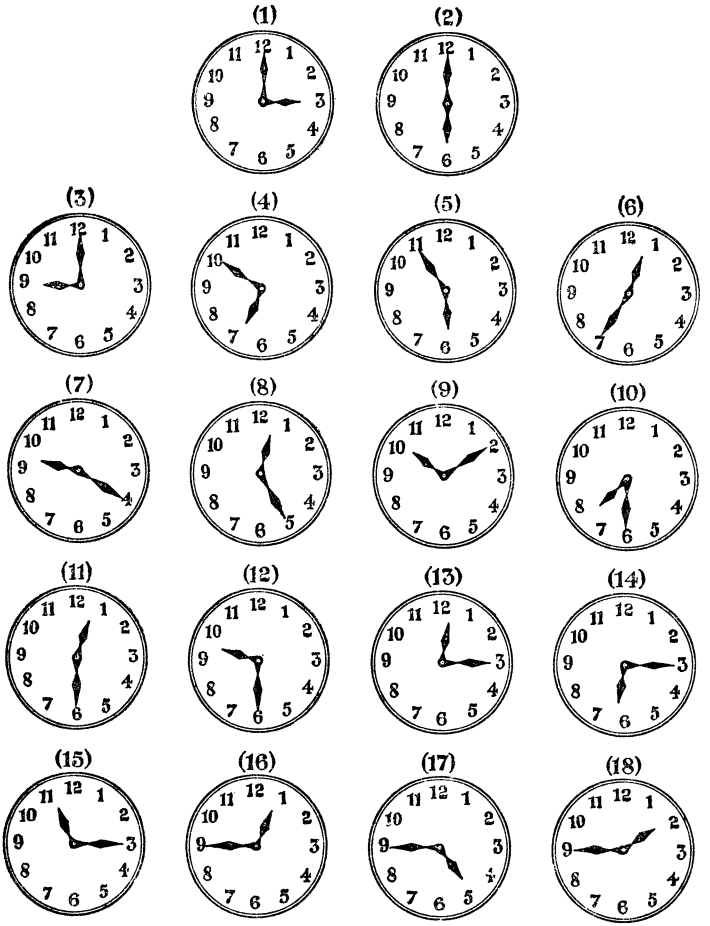
There are twenty-four hours in a day. How many minutes are there in an hour? There are sixty.

Thirty is a half of sixty. ($30 = \frac{1}{2} \times 60$)

Fifteen is a quarter of sixty. ($15 = \frac{1}{4} \times 60$)

Look at the clock faces on page twenty-nine again.

10. It is half-past seven. (7.30)
11. It is half-past twelve. (12.30)
12. It is half-past nine. (9.30)
13. It is (a) quarter-past twelve. (12.15)
14. It is (a) quarter-past six. (6.15)
15. It is (a) quarter past eleven. (11.15)
16. It is (a) quarter to one. (12.45)
17. It is (a) quarter to five. (4.45)
18. It is (a) quarter to two. (1.45)



§ 3

DAYS AND WEEKS

There are seven days in a week. The first day of the week is Sunday. The last day of the week is Saturday. The other days of the

week, between Sunday and Saturday, are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Monday is the second day, Tuesday is the third day, Wednesday is the fourth day, Thursday is the fifth day, and Friday is the sixth day. Saturday is the seventh day, the last day.

There are three hundred and sixty-five days in a year.

Sunday	'sʌndi	Monday	'mʌndi	Tuesday	'tju:zdi
Wednesday	'wenzdi	Thursday	'θə:zdi	Friday	'fraidi
		Saturday	'satədi		

§ 4

THE MONTHS

There are twelve months in a year. The names of the months are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. January is the first month and December is the twelfth or last month.

What is May? May is the fifth month. What is August? August is the eighth month. What is November? November is the eleventh month.

In Great Britain, March, April and May are the spring months; June, July and August are the summer months; September, October and November are the autumn months; December, January and February are the winter months.

Spring, summer, autumn and winter are the four seasons.

January	'dʒanjuəri	May	mei	September	sep'tembə
February	'februəri	June	dʒu:n	October	ok'toubə
March	ma:tʃ	July	dʒu'lai	November	nou'vembə
April	'eipril	August	'o:gəst	December	di'sembə

spring spriŋ summer 'sʌmə autumn 'o:təm winter 'wintə

§ 5

DATES

JANUARY						
SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRI.	SAT.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Last week ← 7
This week ← 14
Next week ← 21

Yesterday Today Tomorrow

Look at this picture. What is the date? Today is Wednesday, the seventeenth of January. What was yesterday? Yesterday was Tuesday, the sixteenth of January. And tomorrow? Tomorrow is Thursday, the eighteenth of January.

1st January 1915 . . . the first of January (January the first), nineteen (hundred and) fifteen.

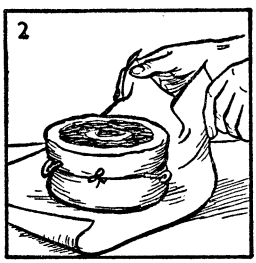
3rd May 1789 . . . the third of May (May the third), seventeen (hundred and) eighty-nine.

22nd October 1911 . . . the twenty-second of October (October the twenty-second), nineteen (hundred and) eleven.

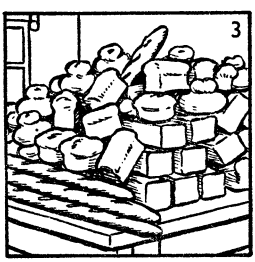
Jan. = January; Feb. = February; Mar. = March; Apr. = April; Aug. = August; Sept. = September; Oct. = October; Nov. = November; Dec. = December.

READING-TEXT EIGHT

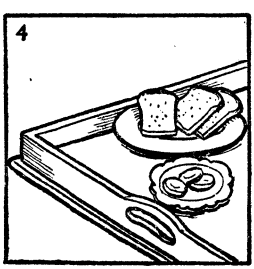
This is meat. These are large pieces of meat. The meat is red. There is a lot of meat in this shop. What is the man going to do? He has a large knife in his hand. He is going to cut the meat into small pieces.



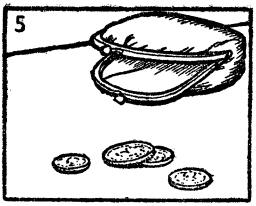
This is meat, too. There is only one piece of meat here. This piece of meat is small. Is there a lot of meat here? No, there is only a little meat. The meat is on a piece of paper. What is the man going to do? He is going to put the paper round the meat.



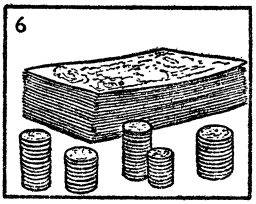
This is a shop. It is a baker's shop. This is bread. There is a lot of bread here. Some of the bread is white and some of it is brown. There is white bread and brown bread. The bread is on a large table.



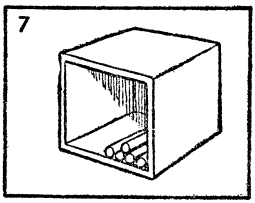
What is there on this tray? There is a plate. What is there on the plate? There is some bread. Is there a lot of bread on the plate? No, there is not much bread on the plate. There is a small dish on the tray, too. It is a butter dish. There is only a little butter on the dish. There is not a lot of butter on it.



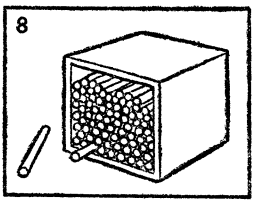
This is a purse. Is it full or empty? It is empty. Is there any money on the table? Yes, there is some money on the table. Is there much money on the table? No, there is not much money on the table. There is only a little.



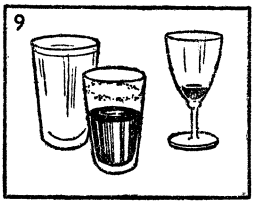
Look at this picture. Is there a purse in this picture? No, there is not. Is there any money in this picture? Yes, there is a large amount of money in this picture. There is a lot of money. There is a large number of bank-notes.



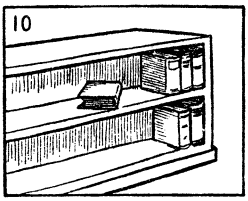
This is a box. It is a square box. Is it empty? No, it is not empty; there is some chalk in it. Is there a lot of chalk in the box? No, there are only a few pieces of chalk in the box. There are five or six pieces of chalk in it.



Here is another box of chalk. Is this box empty? No, this box is full. There is a lot of chalk in this box. There are about seventy pieces of chalk in this box. Is all the chalk in the box? No, one piece is not in the box.



These are glasses. One of the glasses has water in it. This glass is quite full. One of the glasses has beer in it. This glass is half empty. The third glass has some wine in it. There is not much wine in this glass. The glass is nearly empty.



Look at this picture. Are there many books on these shelves? No, there are not many. There are only a few books. There are only six. Look at picture number one on page twenty-one. There is a large number of books on the shelves in that picture. Mr West has a lot of books.

There are two women in this picture. Are both the women wearing black skirts? No, one of them is wearing a white skirt. Are they both wearing hats? Yes, both of them are wearing hats. Are they both wearing black shoes? No, one of them is wearing white shoes.

Look at these two boys. Are they English boys? No, neither of them is English. They are both African boys. Where are they standing? They are standing in the water. They are going to swim. What are they wearing? They are not wearing anything. They are wearing nothing.

Look at this picture, picture number thirteen. How many children are there in this picture? There are five. Is every one of these children riding a bicycle? No, only four of them are riding bicycles. The fifth child is riding a horse.

14

book	βιβλιον
livre	Buch
libro	kitab

How many words are there here? There are six. Are all these words English? No, only the word 'book' is English. The other words are not English. 'Livre' is the French word for 'book'. 'Kitab' is the Arabic word for 'book'. 'Libro' is the Italian and Spanish word for 'book', and 'biblion' is the Greek word for 'book'. Look at the six words again. Which of these six words has a capital letter? The German word 'Buch' has a capital letter. What is the word for 'book' in your language?

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 7

There is	a large number of	desks chairs pens pencils books boxes glasses knives plates bottles teacups dishes	here
There are	some no a lot of (only) a few twenty		
There are not Are there	any many		
There is	some no a lot of a large amount of (only) a little	chalk money meat bread butter wine beer sugar tea	
There is not Is there	any much		

TABLE No. 8

One Every one Neither	of	these glasses	has	water	in	it.
Some All Both Three A few		them	have	beer		them.

MANY; MUCH; A LOT OF, ETC.

Has Mr West many books? Yes, he has a lot (a large number) of books. How many books has Mr West? He has about two thousand books.

Has Mr Green many books? No, he has not many books. He has only a small number of books. He has only a few. How many books has Mr Green? He has about fifty books.

Has Tom much money? No, Tom has not much money. He has only a little money. How much money has Tom? He has about five shillings.

Has Tom's father much money? Yes, Tom's father has a lot of money. How much money has he? He has about five hundred pounds (£500).

Have we much sugar? Yes, we have a lot of sugar. We have about eleven pounds (11 lb.). How much tea have we? We have not much tea. We have only a pound and a half (1½ lb.).

ALL; BOTH

All (of) the boys are swimming.
The boys are all swimming.

All these books are mine.
These books are all mine.

Is all this money yours?
Is this money all yours?

Is all your tea from India?
Is your tea all from India?

Both (of) the women are wearing hats.
The women are both wearing hats.

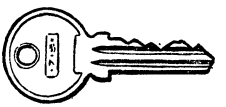
Both (of) these bottles are empty.
These bottles are both empty.

Both these boys are Africans.
These boys are both Africans.

READING-TEXT NINE

This is Mr West. He has a bag in his left hand. Where is he standing? He is standing at the door of his house.

What is Mr West going to do? He is going to put his hand into his pocket. He is going to take a key out of his pocket. He is going to put the key into the lock.

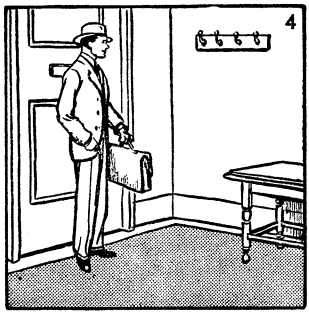


What has Mr West just done? He has taken the key out of his pocket. He has put the key into the lock. The key is in the lock now.

What is Mr West going to do next? He is going to turn the key in the lock. He is going to open the door.

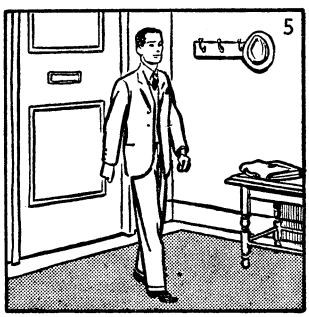
Mr West has turned the key in the lock. He has opened the door. He has taken the key out of the lock. He has put the key back into his pocket. The door is open now.

Mr West is going into the house. What is he going to do next? He is going to close the door.



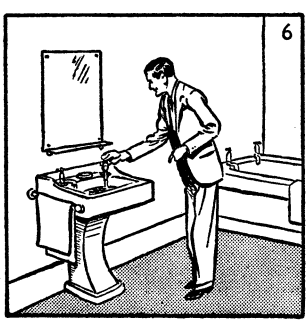
Mr West has just closed the door. The door is closed now. Mr West is going to take his hat off. There is a row of hooks on the wall. Mr West is going to put his hat on one of these hooks.

There is a small table near the door. Mr West is going to put his bag on this table.



What has Mr West done? He has put his bag on the small table near the door. He has taken his hat off. He has just put it on one of the hooks on the wall.

What is Mr West going to do next? He is going to wash his hands. The bathroom is upstairs.



Where is Mr West now? He is upstairs. He is in the bathroom. Where is he standing? He is standing at the wash-basin. What has he just done? He has just turned both the taps on. He has turned the cold-water tap on and he has turned the hot-water tap on. The basin is half full of water.

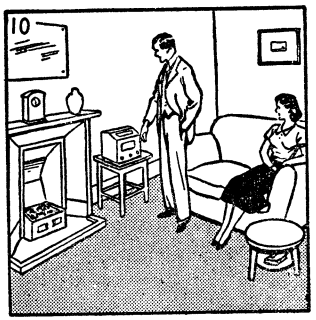
Mr West has just turned both the taps off. The basin is nearly full of water now. The water is not hot. It is not cold. It is warm.

What is Mr West going to do now? He is going to rub his hands with the soap. He is going to wash his hands. He is going to wash his face.

Mr West has washed his hands. He has washed his face. Now he is going to take the towel from the rail at the side of the basin. He is going to dry his face and hands on the towel. He is going to put the towel back on the rail at the side of the basin.

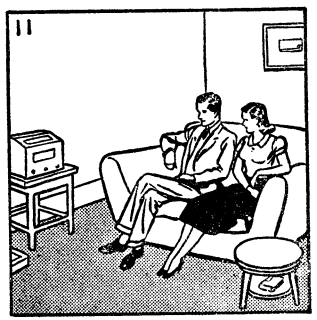
Mr West has dried his face and hands on the towel. He has put the towel back on the rail at the side of the wash-basin.

What is Mr West doing now? Look at the picture. He is coming down the stairs. He is going to the sitting-room. What is he going to do? He is going to listen to the radio.

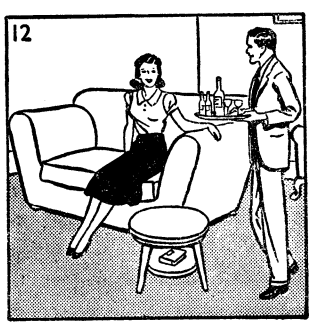


Mr West has just come downstairs. He is now in the sitting-room. Mrs West is in the sitting-room, too.

There is a radio set on a small table near the fireplace. Mr West is standing near the table. He is going to turn the radio on. It is nearly six o'clock. Mr and Mrs West are going to listen to the six o'clock news from the BBC.



Mr West has turned the radio on. Is he standing near the table now? No, he is sitting with Mrs West. They are sitting together. They are listening to the six o'clock news. What is Mr West going to do next? At a quarter past six, after the news, he is going to turn the radio off. Then he is going to the next room for some drinks.



What has Mr West done? He has turned the radio off. He has carried a tray from the next room into the sitting-room. On the tray there are some bottles and two glasses.

What are Mr and Mrs West going to do now? They are going to have a drink. Then they are going out together to the cinema.

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 9

What	am I is he (she) are we (you, they)	going to do?
	am I is she (he) are we (you, they)	doing?
	have I (we, you, they) has he (she)	(just) done?
I	am going to carry am carrying have (just) carried	this chair into the garden.
We	are going to open are opening have (just) opened	the door.
Mr West	is going to wash is washing has (just) washed	his hands.
Mr and Mrs West	are going to listen to are listening to have (just) listened to	the six o'clock news.
Mr and Mrs West	are going to have are having have (just) had	a drink.
You	are going to write are writing have (just) written	a word on the blackboard.

TABLE No. 10

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	
to carry	carrying	carried	'karid
to close	closing	closed	klouzd
to dry	drying	dried	draid
to listen	listening	listened	'lisnd
to look	looking	looked	lukt
to open	opening	opened	'oupnd
to rub	rubbing	rubbed	rʌbd
to touch	touching	touched	tʌtʃt
to come	coming	come	kʌm
to do	doing	done	dʌn
to eat	eating	eaten	'i:tn
to have	having	had	had
to hold	holding	held	held
to put	putting	put	put
to read	reading	read	red
to sit	sitting	sat	sat
to write	writing	written	'ritn

TABLE No. 11

I (we, you, they)	have (not)	put the key in the lock
Have	I (we, you, they)	read this book
He (she)	has (not)	opened the door
Has	he (she)	turned the radio on
		listened to the news
		had a drink
		drunk all the beer

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

I have (I've) just closed the door.
aiv ˉdʒʌst klouzd ðə ˎdoː.

I have not (haven't) closed the window.
ai ˉhavnt klouzd ðə ˎwindou.

Have I taken my hat off?
ˉhav ai teikn mai ˊhat o(ː)f?

We have (We've) listened to the news.
wiːv ˉlisnd tə ðə ˎnjuːz.

Have you listened to the news?
ˉhav ˊjuː lisnd tə ðə njuːz?

They have (They've) just come in from the garden.
ðeiv ˉdʒʌst kʌm in frəm ðə ˎgaːdn.

Have they taken their dirty shoes off?
ˉhav ðei teikn ðeə dəːti ˊʃuːz o(ː)f?

He has (He's) just washed his hands.
hiːz ˉdʒʌst woʃt hiz ˎhandz.

Has he dried his hands?
ˉhaz hiː ˊdraid hiz handz?

He has not (hasn't) turned the tap off.
hiː ˉhaznt təːnd ðə ˎtap o(ː)f.

She has (She's) put her bag on the table.
ʃiːz ˉput hə(ː) bag on ðə ˎteibl.

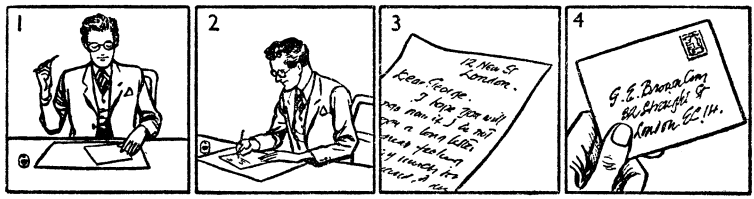
She has not (hasn't) had a drink.
ʃiː ˉhaznt had ə ˎdriŋk.

Has she eaten anything?
ˉhaz ʃiː ˊiːtn eniθiŋ?

What have you just done?
ˉwot (h)əv juː dʒʌst ˎdʌn?

What has he just done?
ˉwot (h)əz hiː dʒʌst ˎdʌn?

READING-TEXT TEN



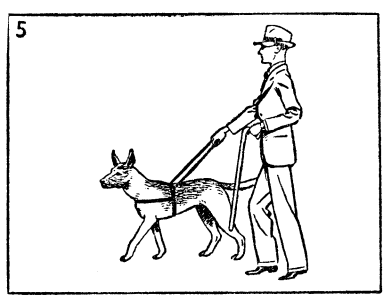
Look at the first of these four pictures. This is Harry. He is sitting at a table. He has a pen in his hand. There is a sheet of paper on the table in front of him. There is a bottle of ink on the table, too.

What can you do if you have ink, paper and a pen? You can write. Harry has ink, paper and a pen, so he can write. Harry is going to write a letter.

Look at the second picture. What is Harry doing now? He is writing the letter.

Look at the third picture. Harry has written the letter now. He is going to put the letter into an envelope. He is going to write the address on the envelope. He is going to put a stamp on the envelope.

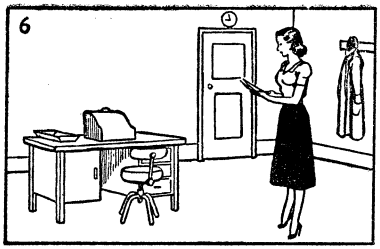
Look at the fourth picture. Can we send a letter without a stamp on the envelope? No, we cannot. What has Harry done? He has written the address on the front of the envelope. Has he put a stamp on it? Yes, he has. Where has he put the stamp? He has put it in the top right-hand corner.

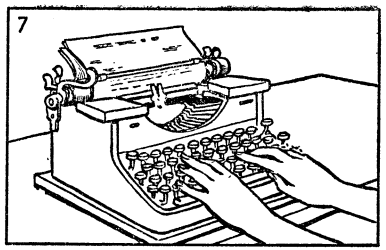


Look at this picture, picture number five. This man cannot see. He is blind. Blind men cannot see. They cannot see anything. They can see nothing.

This blind man has a dog. The dog is leading him. Why is the dog leading this man? The dog is leading the man because the man is blind.

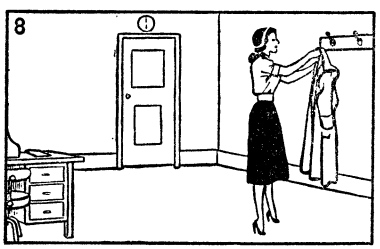
Some people cannot read without glasses. Look at the pictures of Harry at the top of the page. Is Harry wearing glasses? Yes, he is. Harry can read and write with glasses; he cannot read and write without glasses.





Look at picture number six. Miss Green is a typist. She has just arrived at the office. She has taken her hat and coat off. She has put them on a hook on the wall. Can you see the clock? It is over the door. What time is it? It is nearly nine o'clock. Can you see the typewriter? It is on the desk. There is a cover on the typewriter.

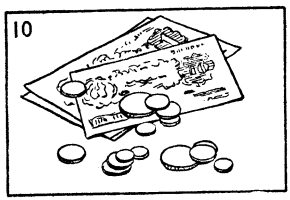
Look at the next picture, picture number seven. Is the cover still on the typewriter? No, Miss Green has taken it off. There is a sheet of paper in the machine. Miss Green is typing a letter. She has typed several letters since nine o'clock.



Look at picture number eight. What time is it now? It is half-past twelve. Miss Green has put her hat on. She is taking her coat down from the hook. She is going out for lunch.

Look at picture number nine. Miss Green is sitting at a table. She is having lunch at a restaurant. Can you see her face? No, you cannot see her face. You can see her back. You can see the back of her chair, too.

Is Miss Green having lunch alone? No, she is having lunch with her friend, Tom. She and Tom are having lunch together. Tom is sitting opposite Miss Green.



What is this? This is money. If you have money, you can buy things. If you have a lot of money, you can buy a lot of things. You can buy a large house, a motor-car, a radio set, and a television set. If you have only a little money, you cannot buy many things. What can you buy if you have no money? You cannot buy anything. You can buy nothing.

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 12

I, we, you, he, she, they	can(not) can't	lift that table see the clock read without glasses
Can	I, we, you, he, she, they	

Can you read this book? Yes, you can.
ˉkan ju: ri:d ðis ˊbuk? ˋjes, ju: ˋkan.

Can you read all English books? No, you can't.
ˉkan ju: ri:d ˊo:l iŋgliʃ buks? ˋnou, ju: ˋka:nt.

Harry can't read without glasses.
ˉhari ka:nt ri:d wiðaut ˋgla:siz.

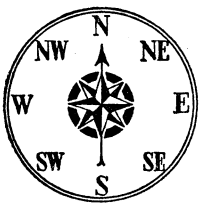
Can Tom lift the table? Yes, he can.
ˉkan tom lift ðə ˊteibl? ˋjes, hi: ˋkan.

Can John lift the table? No, he can't.
kən ˊdʒon lift ðə teibl? ˋnou, hi: ˋka:nt.

If you have money, you can buy things.
if ju: hav ˊmʌni, ju: kən ˋbai θiŋz.

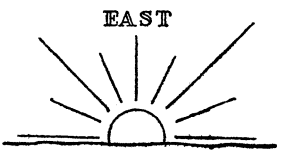
READING-TEXT ELEVEN

§ 1



The sun comes up in the east and goes down in the west. When the sun rises, it is morning. When the sun sets, it is evening. When the sun is shining, it is day. Morning is the time between sunrise and twelve o'clock, or between sunrise and lunch. Afternoon is the time between lunch and about five or six o'clock.

When does the sun shine? The sun shines during the day. The moon and the stars shine during the night. When the sun rises, it is light. It is light during the day. During the night, if the moon is not shining, it is dark.

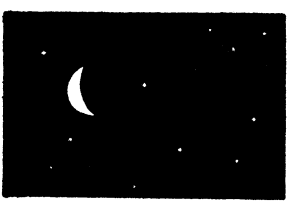


SUNRISE

SUNSET

Does the sun rise in the east or in the west? It rises in the east. Where does the sun set? It sets in the west. Where is the sun at twelve o'clock? At twelve o'clock the sun is high in the sky, over our heads. The sun is overhead at noon.

In Great Britain, December, January and February are the winter months. In winter the days are short and the nights are long. In December the sun rises about eight o'clock and sets about four o'clock. There are only about eight hours of daylight.



THE MOON AND THE STARS

The summer months in Great Britain are June, July and August. The days are long in summer and the nights are short. In July the sun rises about four o'clock and sets about half-past eight.

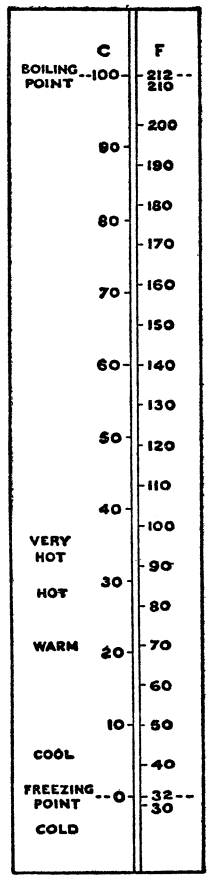
§ 2

In winter the weather in Great Britain is often very cold. In spring and autumn there are sometimes cold days, but there are also days when the weather is warm. The weather is usually warm in summer. It is sometimes hot in summer, but it is not often very hot. There are often cool days in summer.

When the temperature is over eighty degrees Fahrenheit (80° F.), English people say that it is hot. When the temperature is about seventy degrees Fahrenheit (70° F.), they say that it is warm.

In the north of Europe it is very cold in winter. In the south of Europe the summer is usually very hot. In the south of Spain and in North Africa the summer is always hot.

Water freezes at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit (32° F.), or zero Centigrade (0° C.). When water freezes it changes from a liquid into a solid. It changes into ice. Water boils at two hundred and twelve degrees Fahrenheit (212° F.), or one hundred degrees Centigrade (100° C.). When water boils it changes from a liquid into a gas. It changes into steam.



§ 3

French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Greek and Turkish are languages. French is the language of French people. It is the language of France. They speak French in France. Spanish is the language of Spain. They speak Spanish in Spain. They also speak Spanish in South and Central America. Portuguese is the language of Portugal. They speak Portuguese in Portugal, and also in Brazil. Greek is the language of the people of Greece. Where do they speak Turkish? They speak it in Turkey. In Cyprus some people speak Greek and some speak Turkish.

Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and Turkey are countries. These countries are in the south of Europe. What do we call the sea between these countries and North Africa? We call it the Mediterranean Sea. Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean.

What is your language? How many foreign languages can you speak? You are learning English now. You know about three hundred English words.

§ 4

Look at the pictures of Miss Green on page forty-five. Miss Green is a typist. She works in an office. On five mornings every week she goes to this office. She does not go to the office on Saturdays.

Miss Green arrives at the office a few minutes before nine o'clock. She takes her hat and coat off and puts them on a hook on the wall. Then she takes the cover off the typewriter and sits down at her desk. She types letters until half-past twelve. Then she puts her hat and coat on and goes out to lunch. She has lunch at a restaurant. Sometimes she has lunch alone. Sometimes she has lunch with a friend.

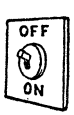
After lunch Miss Green goes back to the office. She works until five o'clock. Then she puts her hat and coat on and goes home.

§ 5

Look at the pictures of Mr West on pages thirty-seven to forty. Mr West works in an office. He arrives home from the office about a quarter to six every evening. What does he do when he arrives home? He goes upstairs to the bathroom and washes his hands. Then he comes downstairs and listens to the six o'clock news. If his wife is at home, she usually listens to the news with him. They listen to the news together.

Sometimes Mr and Mrs West go out in the evening. They sometimes go to a cinema or to a concert. They do not go out every evening. They usually stay at home. They read books or listen to the radio.

§ 6



When evening comes it gets dark. What do we do when it gets dark? We turn the lights on. If we have electric light in our houses, there are switches. The switch is usually near

the door. When it gets dark, we turn the light on. We push the switch. When we go out of the room, we turn the light off. We push the switch again.

What do you do when you want to listen to the radio? You switch the set on. There are usually three or four controls on a radio set. When you turn one of these controls to the right, you switch the set on. When you turn this control to the left, you switch the set off.

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 13

The Simple Present Tense

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">I (we, you, they)</td><td rowspan="3">work in an office
have lunch at one o'clock
go out in the evening
listen to the radio
stay at home in the evening</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">I (we, you, they)</td><td>do not (don't)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Do</td><td>I (we, you, they)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">He (she)</td><td colspan="2">works in an office.
has lunch at one o'clock.
goes out in the evening.
listens to the radio.
stays at home in the evening.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">He (she)</td><td>does not (doesn't)</td><td rowspan="2">work in an office
have lunch at one o'clock
go out in the evening
listen to the radio
stay at home in the evening</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Does</td><td>he (she)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Where</td><td>do</td><td>I (we, you, they)</td><td>have lunch?</td></tr>
<tr><td>does</td><td>he (she)</td><td>work?</td></tr>
<tr><td>When</td><td>does</td><td>the sun</td><td>rise (set)?</td></tr>
</table>

	s		z		iz
set(s)	set(s)	turn(s)	tə:n(z)	rise(s)	raiz(iz)
work(s)	wə:k(s)	read(s)	ri:d(z)	wash(es)	woʃ(iz)
want(s)	wont(s)	listen(s)	'lisn(z)	change(s)	tʃeindʒ(iz)
put(s)	put(s)	learn(s)	lə:n(z)	close(s)	klouz(iz)
take(s)	teik(s)	boil(s)	boil(z)	freeze(s)	fri:z(iz)
type(s)	taip(s)	arrive(s)	ə'raiv(z)	switch(es)	switʃ(iz)

IF and WHEN

If you have ↗money, you can ↘buy things. If you have ↗no money, you ↘can't buy things.

If you have a piece of ↗chalk, you can ¯write on the ↘blackboard. If you ↗haven't any chalk, you ↘can't write on the blackboard.

If you shut your ↗eyes, you can't ↘see. If you ↗open your eyes, you ↘can see.

When it gets ↗dark, we switch the lights ↘on. When we go out of the ↗room, we switch the lights ↘off.

When water ↗freezes, it changes into ↘ice. When water ↗boils, it changes into ↘steam.

DO, DOES

Do you often listen to the radio? Yes, I do.
¯du: ju: ofn lisn tə ðə ↗reidiou? ↘jes, ai ↘du:

Does your sister often listen to the radio? No, she doesn't.
¯dʌz juə ↗sistər ofn lisn tə ðə reidiou? ↘nou, ʃi: ↘dʌznt.

Do your brothers often listen to the radio? No, they don't.
¯du: juə ↗brʌðəz ofn lisn tə ðə reidiou? ↘nou, ðei ↘dount.

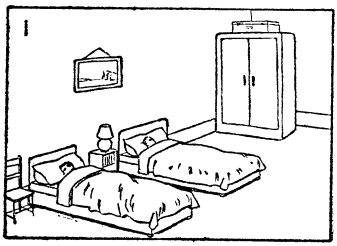
Mr Brown doesn't often go to the cinema.
mistə braun ¯dʌznt ofn gou tə ðə ↘sinəmə.

Mr and Mrs White don't often go out.
mistə ən misiz wait ¯dount ofn gou ↘aut.

What do you do in the evening?
¯wot dju: du: in ði ↘i:vniŋ?

What does he do in the evening?
¯wot dəz (h)i: du: in ði ↘i:vniŋ?

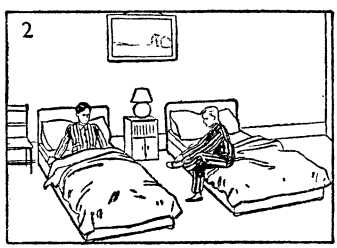
READING-TEXT TWELVE

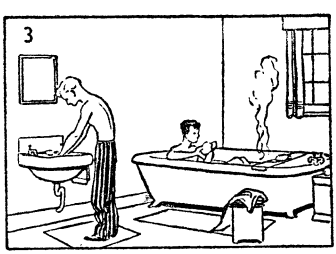


There are two boys in this picture. What are their names? Their names are Roger Black and David Black. They are brothers. They are in bed. They are sleeping.

What time is it? It is six o'clock. Is it still dark? No, it is not dark now. It is light. The two boys are still asleep. They are not awake yet.

What time is it now? It is seven o'clock. Are Roger and David still asleep? No, they are both awake now. Roger has just got out of bed. He is sitting on the side of his bed. David is not out of bed yet. He is sitting up in bed. The boys are getting up. What are they going to do now? They are going to wash and dress.





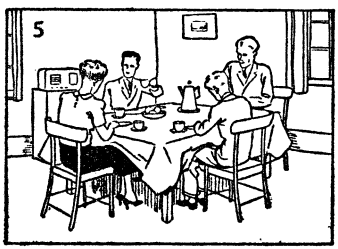
It is ten past seven now. Are Roger and David still in the bedroom? No, they are not in the bedroom now, they are in the bathroom.

David is having a bath. He has a bath every morning. Roger is standing at the wash-basin. He is washing his hands and face. Roger has a bath in the evening, before he goes to bed.

What are Roger and David going to do next? They are going back to the bedroom. They are going to dress.

What time is it now? It is twenty-five past seven. Roger and David are back in the bedroom. Roger has put his clothes on. He is sitting on a chair. He is putting his shoes on. What is David doing? He is putting his coat on.

What are Roger and David going to do now? They are going downstairs to the dining-room. They are going to have breakfast.



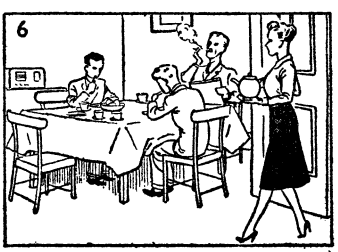
This is the dining-room. Mr and Mrs Black and their sons, Roger and David, are sitting at the table. They are having breakfast.

Mrs Black is sitting opposite her husband. Roger is sitting opposite David. Roger is on his mother's right and David is on her left. Mrs Black is sitting between her two sons.

There are cups and plates on the table. There is a pot of coffee near Mr Black.

Can you see the radio set? It is behind David. David has just switched it on. They are going to listen to the eight o'clock news.

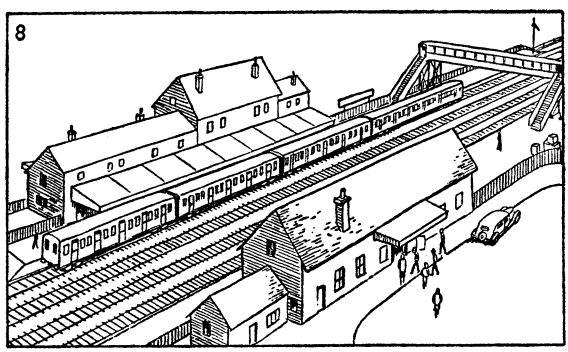
Mrs Black has just come into the room. She is carrying a pot of tea. Is Mr Black still having breakfast? No, he is not eating now. He has just finished breakfast. There is a cup of coffee on the table in front of him. The two boys are still eating.



They have listened to the news and David has just switched the set off. It is a quarter past eight. Mr Black has a newspaper in his left hand. He is reading the news. What has he in his right hand? He has a cigarette. He is smoking.

It is twenty-five past eight now. Mrs Black is standing at the garden gate. Her husband and the two boys are going to the station. They work in London. Mrs Black is saying good-bye to them. They are saying good-bye to her. Mr Black and the two boys are going to the station together.

This is a railway station. The train has just come into the station. It is at the platform. It is an electric train, not a steam train. There are several people going into the station. Are they going by this train? No, they are going by the next train. There is a bridge over the railway lines. When people want to go from one platform to the other, they cross by this bridge.



Mr Black and his sons go to London five days every week. They do not go to London on Saturdays. They leave home at twenty-five minutes past eight every morning. They walk to the station. They do not go by bus. The station is about fifteen minutes' walk from their house. The train leaves at twenty minutes to nine. It gets to London at a quarter past nine. Mr Black's office is only a few minutes' walk from the station in London.

What do Roger and David do every morning? They get up at seven o'clock. They go to the bathroom and wash. They go back to the bedroom and dress. Then they go downstairs and have breakfast. After breakfast, at about twenty-five past eight, they leave the house with their father and walk to the station. They reach the station two or three minutes before the train comes in. They go to London by the 8.40 (eight-forty) train. They arrive in London at a quarter past nine.

SHORT AND EASY CONVERSATIONS

No. 1

Roger: 'It's the first of June today, ↗isn't it?'

David: 'I'm not quite sure. Today's Sunday, I know that.'

Roger: 'Yes, I know it's Sunday, but what's the day of the month?'

David: 'Well, I know Wednesday was May the twenty-↗eighth, so Thursday was the twenty-↗ninth, Friday the ↗thirtieth, . . .'

Roger: 'Thirty-one days in ↗May, so yesterday was the thirty-first.'

David: 'So today's the first of June.'

Roger: 'Yes, I was quite right, ↘wasn't I?'

No. 2

Mrs Black: 'Is this book yours, James?'

Mr Black: 'No, it isn't mine, dear.'

Mrs Black: 'Whose is it, then?'

Mr Black: 'I don't know. I know it isn't mine.'

Mrs Black: 'It probably belongs to one of the boys.'

No. 3

Mary: 'The days are quite long now, ↘aren't they?'

Alice: 'They are. Next Sunday is Midsummer Day.'

Mary: 'Midsummer Day? That's June the twenty-fourth, ↗isn't it?'

Alice: 'Yes, that's right. I'm always sorry when summer ends. But we still have several weeks of summer after the end of June.'

Mary: 'I'm sorry when summer ends, too. But I don't want summer weather all the time. I like spring and autumn, too.'

Alice: 'Yes, spring and autumn are sometimes pleasant. It's winter I don't like.'

Mary: 'No, I don't like winter. The days are so short and the weather is so cold.'

FOR STUDY

STILL, YET

The two boys are *still* asleep; they are *not* awake *yet.*

David is *still* in bed; he is *not* out of bed *yet.*

Has Roger finished breakfast *yet*? No, *not yet*, he has *not* finished breakfast *yet.* He is *still* eating.

Has the train left the station *yet*? No, it has *not* left the station *yet.* It is *still* at the platform.

HAVE (1)

There's a newspaper in his hand.
He has (He's got) a newspaper in his hand.
He hasn't (got) a book in his hand.
What has he (got) in his hand?

There's some tea in the house.
We have (We've got) some tea in the house.
There isn't any coffee in the house.
We haven't (got) any coffee in the house.
Have we (got) any bread in the house?

Mary's eyes are blue. Her eyes aren't brown.
Mary has (Mary's got) blue eyes. She hasn't (got) brown eyes.

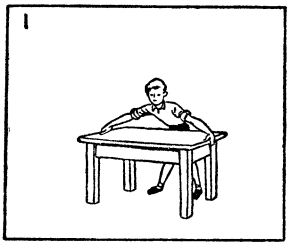
HAVE (2)

Mr and Mrs Black *have* breakfast at eight o'clock. They *don't have* breakfast at seven o'clock. At what time *do you have* breakfast?

I *have* coffee for breakfast. I *don't have* tea. *Do you have* tea or coffee?

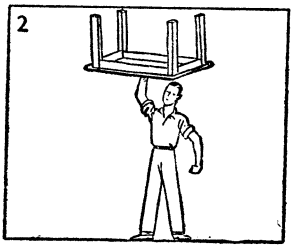
David *has* a bath every morning, when he gets up. Roger *has* a bath every evening, before he goes to bed. *Do you have* your bath in the morning or in the evening?

READING-TEXT THIRTEEN



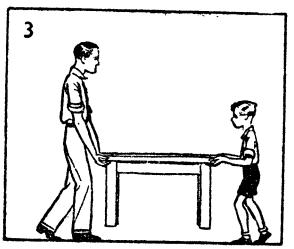
Look at the boy in this picture. He is a small boy, isn't he? What is he trying to do? He is trying to lift the table. He cannot lift it. He is not strong enough to lift the table without help. The table is too heavy for him to lift alone.

How many legs has this table? It has four legs.



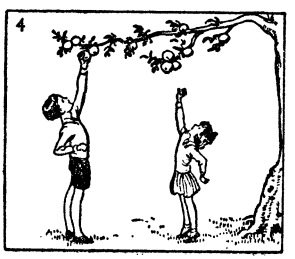
Look at the man in this picture. This man is strong, isn't he? He has lifted the table alone. He has lifted it without help. He is holding it above his head with only one arm. He has a strong body and strong arms.

Are you strong enough to hold a table above your head with only one arm?



Look at this picture. The boy and the man have lifted the table together. The strong man has helped the boy to lift the table. The boy was not strong enough to lift the table alone.

The man is wearing trousers. Is the boy wearing trousers? No, he is wearing shorts. Both of them are wearing shirts.



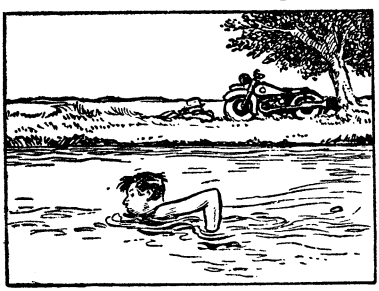
What is this girl trying to do? She is trying to reach the apples on this tree. Why cannot she reach them? She cannot reach them because they are too high. The girl is not tall enough to reach the apples. Is the girl's brother tall enough to reach the apples? Yes, her brother is tall enough. He can reach the apples for his sister. They are not too high for him to reach.

Look at this picture, the picture in the top left-hand corner of this page. This man is very poor. He is wearing old clothes. He has no money, so he cannot buy new clothes.

His hat is not a very good one, is it? There is a hole in it. You can see his hair. His hair is coming through the hole in his hat.

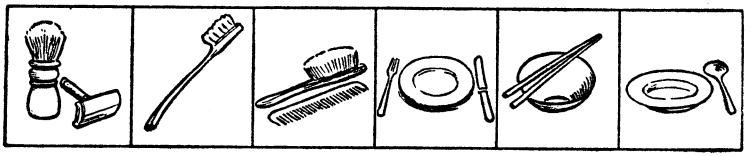
Look at the man's coat. The arms of his coat are too short. Look at his trousers. They are too long for him, aren't they? The legs of his trousers come down over his shoes. There is a large hole in the left leg of his trousers. You can see his knee.

Has this man shaved today? Look at his face. No, he has not shaved today. What must a man have if he wants to shave? He must have a razor. This poor man has no razor, so he can't shave.



Look at the next picture. There is a man in this picture. Can you see him? He is in the river. He is swimming. There is a motor-cycle in the picture, too. It is by the tree. Where are the man's clothes? They are on the ground, near the motor-cycle. The man has left his clothes by the motor-cycle while he is swimming.

Is the man still swimming? No, he has just come out of the water. He has had a swim and now he is going to dress. But where are his clothes? They are not here! The poor man has taken them. He has left his own old clothes on the ground and has gone away wearing the good clothes of the other man.



There are six pictures at the top of this page. Do you know the names of all these things?

Number one is a picture of a shaving-brush and a razor. If a man wants to shave, he must have a shaving-brush and a razor.

Number two is a brush, too. What sort of brush is this? This is a tooth-brush. What do you do with a tooth-brush? You brush your teeth with a tooth-brush. You brush your teeth when you get up in the morning and you brush them again before you go to bed at night.

Number three is a hair-brush. It is a woman's hair-brush, not a man's. It has a handle. Men's hair-brushes usually have no handle. What is there at the side of the brush? There is a comb. What do you do when you have finished washing? You brush and comb your hair.

There are three things in the fourth picture. There is a plate in the middle. On the left side of the plate there is a fork and on the right side there is a knife. Is there anything on the plate? No, there is nothing on it. The plate is empty. What do you use a knife for? You use a knife for cutting up meat and other food. What do you use a fork for? You use a fork for lifting food from the plate to your mouth. What must you have if you want to cut up your meat? You must have a knife.

In the fifth picture there is a rice-bowl. There is no rice in it. Mr Wu has just finished eating. There is a pair of chopsticks lying across the bowl. A Chinese uses chopsticks to lift the food from the bowl to his mouth.

What do you see in the sixth picture? There is another plate. This is not a plate for meat; it is a soup-plate. There is a large spoon at the side of the plate. When you have soup, you take it up with a large spoon.

SHORT AND EASY CONVERSATIONS

No. 4

(Roger and David are going to the railway station.)

Roger: 'We're a few minutes late this morning, aren't we? What time is it by your watch?'

David: 'We're not late. It's half-past eight by my watch.'

Roger: 'It's twenty-five to nine by mine.'

David: 'Well, I know my watch is right. I put it right at breakfast when we had the eight o'clock news.'

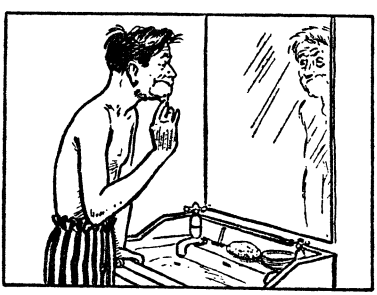
Roger: 'Then my watch is five minutes fast.'

David: 'Yes. We're not late. There's plenty of time.'

No. 5

The Face in the Mirror: '*Don't* put soap up my nose, please!'

The Man in front of the Mirror: 'I'm trying not to. My hand's shaking this morning.'



The Face: 'You were out very late last night. *I* know! You weren't in bed until three o'clock this morning.'

The Man: 'Quite right! I was out until three o'clock. And I had too many drinks. *That's* why my hand shakes.'

The Face: 'And now you *have* put soap up my nose! Get a towel!'

The Man: 'Where's my razor? Here it is! I'm going to shave now.'

The Face: 'Please be careful. Don't cut me! I don't like it.'

The Man: 'Look, I've put the razor down. My hand's still shaking. I'm not going to shave this morning. I'm going back to bed. I'm going to sleep until lunch-time. I don't want breakfast.'

The Face: 'You're quite right. That's a very good thing to do. I'm going back to bed with you.'

FOR STUDY

SOME VERB PATTERNS

Want: John wants a motor-cycle. He wants to go to the shops and look at some motor-cycles. He wants his father to buy a motor-cycle.

Like: Mr Black likes a cigarette after breakfast. He likes to have breakfast at eight o'clock. He likes his sons to have breakfast with him.

Finish: Mr Black has finished breakfast. The boys have not finished eating yet.

Use: We use pens to write with. We use pens for writing with. Men use razors to shave with. Men use razors for shaving with.

TAIL-QUESTIONS

It's \hot today, \isn't it?
It isn't \cold today, \is it?
Pens are for \writing with, \aren't they?
The boys are not in /bed now, /are they?
This is \your book, /isn't it?
These books are \yours, /aren't they?
That is \David's book, /isn't it?
Those books are \yours, /aren't they?

There is a \book on the table, \isn't there?

There's \nothing on this plate, \is there?

You're reading \English now, \aren't you?

The blind man has a \dog, \hasn't he?

You've read about ¯sixty \pages of this book, \haven't you?

If you have a /pen, you can \write, \can't you?

If you have neither a pen /nor a pencil, you \can't write, \can you?

If you want to /buy things, you must have \money, \mustn't you?

TABLE No. 14 (TOO)

The table is	too	heavy	for that boy	to lift.
The apples are	too	high	for her	to reach.
This tea is	too	hot	for you	to drink.
These clothes are	too	old	for me	to wear.

TABLE No. 15 (ENOUGH)

The boy is not strong	enough	to lift the table.
The girl is not tall	enough	to reach the apples.
Is this water clean	enough	to drink?
Is this book small	enough	to put in your pocket?

TABLE No. 16 (ENOUGH)

Is this table large	enough	for six men	to sit round?
Are these trousers long	enough	for John	to wear?
Are the apples near	enough	for Mary	to reach?
Is this bed large	enough	for two people	to sleep in?

TABLE No. 17

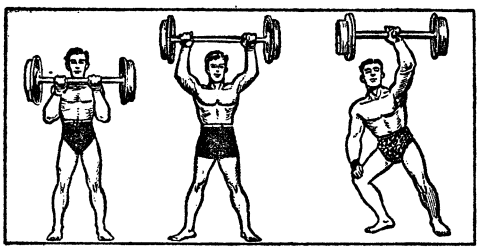
The boy is trying	to lift	the table.
The girl is trying	to reach	the apples.
John wants	to buy	a new hat.
Mr Black likes	to smoke	a cigarette after breakfast.

TABLE No. 18

John says	(that)	the room is too warm.
David says	(that)	today's Sunday.
He knows	(that)	Wednesday was the 28th of May.
I know	(that)	this book isn't mine.

READING-TEXT FOURTEEN

§ 1



Look at the three men in this picture. They are all strong men. The man on the left has lifted two heavy wheels. He has lifted them as high as his neck. The man in the middle has also lifted two heavy wheels. How high has this man lifted the wheels? He has lifted them over his head. The man in the middle is stronger than the man on the left. The man on the right has also lifted two wheels. He, too, has lifted them over his head. He is holding them over his head with only one arm. This man is stronger than the other two. He is the strongest of the three men. Which of these three men is the strongest? The man on the right is.

§ 2

Mr Black is fifty-five years old. His wife is fifty-two. Mr Black is three years older than his wife. Mrs Black is three years younger than her husband.

Mr Black is a tall man. He is six foot two inches. His wife is tall, too. She is five foot eleven. Mr Black is three inches taller than his wife.

Roger and David are the same height. They are one inch taller than their mother. They are both six foot. They are not so tall as their father. Mr Black is two inches taller than his sons.

§ 3

3, 13, 30. Here are three numbers. Thirteen is more than three and less than thirty. Thirty is the largest number; three is the smallest number.

Which is more: thirteen or thirty? Thirty is more. Which is less: three or thirteen? Three is less. Which is most: three, thirteen or thirty? Thirty is most. Which is least: three, thirteen or thirty? Three is least.

5, 15, 50. Look at these numbers. They are five, fifteen and fifty. Which is most? Fifty is most. Which is least? Five is least.

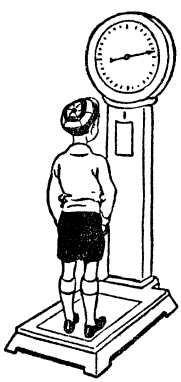
17, 70. Look at these two numbers. Which is more, seventeen or seventy? Seventy is more.

§ 4

Are the days longer in summer or in winter? In Great Britain the days are longer in summer. In Great Britain there are more than sixteen hours of daylight in the middle of summer. In winter there are only about eight hours of daylight.

When is the weather warmest in Great Britain? It is warmest during the summer months. On some days the temperature rises to over eighty degrees Fahrenheit (80° F.). During the winter it is often very cold. In spring and autumn the weather is usually neither very hot nor very cold.

The south of Europe has a hot summer, but it is not so hot as in some parts of Southern Asia and Central America. Great Britain has a cold winter, but it is not so cold as in some parts of Canada.



§ 5

Tom, Harry and Alice are weighing themselves. In the picture you can see Harry weighing himself. Tom's weight is seventy pounds. Harry's weight is sixty-five pounds. Alice's weight is fifty-four pounds.

Tom weighs five pounds more than Harry and sixteen pounds more than Alice. Harry weighs five pounds less than Tom and eleven pounds more than Alice. Alice weighs sixteen pounds less than Tom and eleven pounds less than Harry.

Tom is the heaviest of the three children and Alice is the lightest.

§ 6

Mount Kenya, in East Africa, is more than 17,000 feet high. Is Mount Kenya the highest mountain in the world? No, the highest mountain in the world is Everest. Mt Everest is more than 29,000 feet high. There are many very high mountains in South America. There are nine or ten mountains in the Andes higher than Mt Kenya.

§ 7

Tom, Harry and Alice are counting their books.

'I have only a few books,' says Harry. 'I have only fifteen.'

'I have more than you,' says Tom. 'I have thirty books. How many have you, Alice?'

'I have sixty books,' says Alice.

Alice has more books than Tom and more books than Harry. She has more books than Tom and Harry together. Alice has the most and Harry has the fewest.

Now Tom, Harry and Alice are counting their money.

'How much have you, Alice?' says Tom.

'I have only a little,' says Alice. 'I have three shillings.'

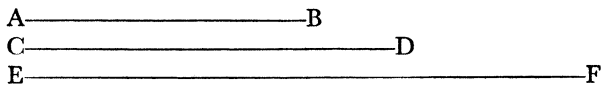
'I have more than you,' says Tom. 'I have eighteen shillings. How much have you, Harry?'

'I have ten shillings,' says Harry.

Alice has the least money and Tom has the most money.

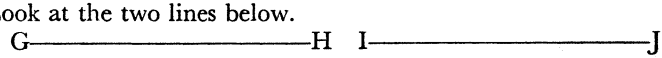
§ 8

Look at the three lines below.



AB is the shortest line and EF is the longest line. CD is longer than AB but shorter than EF. CD is not so long as EF. These three lines are not the same length. Each of them is a different length.

Look at the two lines below.



These two lines are the same length. The lines GH and IJ are equal. Each of them is one and a half inches long.

There are twelve inches in one foot.

Centimetres		Inches
2·540	1	0·394
5·080	2	0·787
7·620	3	1·181
10·160	4	1·575
12·700	5	1·969
15·240	6	2·362

Can you read this table? There are two examples at the side of the table.

1 centimetre = 0·394 inches
(one centimetre equals nought point three nine four inches)

1 inch = 2·540 centimetres
(one inch equals two point five four nought centimetres)

SHORT AND EASY CONVERSATIONS

No. 6

'SMILE, PLEASE!'

Dick: 'Which is the longest word in the English language?'

Harry: 'I don't know. Do you?'

Dick: 'Yes, I do.'

Harry: 'Well, what is it?'

Dick: 'Smiles.'

Harry: 'That isn't very long. Only six letters.'

Dick: 'Ah, but there's a mile[1] between the first and the last letters.'

Harry: 'Which word is shorter if you put another syllable on the end?'

Dick: 'Oh there's no answer to that question. You can't make a word shorter by putting a syllable on the end.'

Harry: 'Oh yes, you can. It's the word *short*. If you put the syllable *-er* on the end, it's *shorter*.'

No. 7

Mr Wimble: 'I want a hat, please.'

Shopkeeper: 'What size, sir? Do you know?'

Mr Wimble: 'No, I don't know the size.'

Shopkeeper: 'Put this hat on, please. Ah, that's too large, isn't it? That's size seven and a half. Here's a size seven.'

Mr Wimble: 'Too small! Have you got a seven and a quarter?'

Shopkeeper: 'Here's a seven and a quarter.'

Mr Wimble: 'This is the right size. But I don't like the colour. Have you got a grey hat the same size as this?'

Shopkeeper: 'Here you are, sir. A grey hat, size seven and a quarter.'

[1] 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres; 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile.

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 19

This box	is	as	large	as	that box.
This line	is	as	long	as	that line.
Your bags	are not	so	heavy	as	mine.
That tree	isn't	as	high	as	this tree.
John	isn't	as	strong	as	his brother.
Mr Green's motor-car	isn't	as	large	as	Mr Black's.

TABLE No. 20

Harry has(n't)	as many	apples books pens cakes	as	Alice. his sister. the others.
	as much	money milk bread cake		

TABLE No. 21

There are	more fewer	students	in my class	than	in your class.
		books	on this shelf	than	on that shelf.
		chairs	in this room	than	in that room.
		pages	in this book	than	in that book.
There is	more less	milk	in this glass	than	in that glass.
		money	in that purse	than	in this purse.
		meat	on my plate	than	on your plate.
		rice	in this bowl	than	in that bowl.

TABLE No. 22

Harry has	more fewer	books cakes	than	Alice (has). I (have). me.
	more less	money cake		we (have). us. they (have). them.

TABLE No. 23

You weigh John weighs	(five pounds)	more less	than	I do. me.
I weigh Do I weigh	as much as			she does her
I don't weigh	as (so) much as			

GET

1. What do you do when it *gets dark*?
   The weather is *getting warmer.*
2. What time do you *get up*?
   David *gets up* at seven o'clock every morning.
   He *gets out of bed* and goes to the bathroom.
3. The train *gets to London* at 9.15.
   Miss Green *gets to the office* at nine o'clock.
   Mr West *gets home* about a quarter to six.
4. How much money *have you got*?
   He'*s got* a new motor-car.

NEITHER . . . NOR

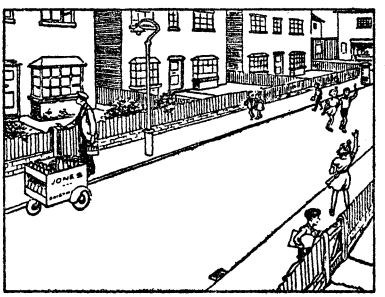
In spring the weather is neither very hot nor very cold.
Neither Tom nor Harry has much money.

READING-TEXT FIFTEEN

STREETS AND ROADS

§ 1

This is a street in a large town. There are houses on each side of the street. It is early in the morning. The milkman is going from house to house with the milk. At each house he leaves one or more bottles of milk.

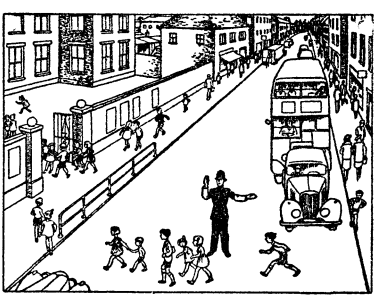


The newspaper-boy is going from house to house with the morning papers. You can see him in the bottom right-hand corner of the picture. His hand is on the gate.

There are several children crossing from one side of the street to the other. They are going to school.

§ 2

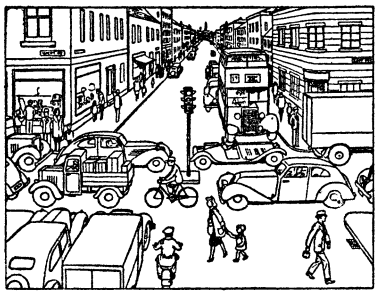
On the left side of this picture you can see the gates of a large school. It is nearly nine o'clock. Lessons begin at nine o'clock and the children are now going through the school gates.

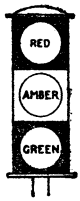


Some of the children are crossing the street. There is a policeman standing in the middle of the street. He is holding his right arm up and his left hand out. He is stopping all the motor-cars and buses. He wants the children to get across the street safely. The policeman is a good friend of the school-children.

§ 3

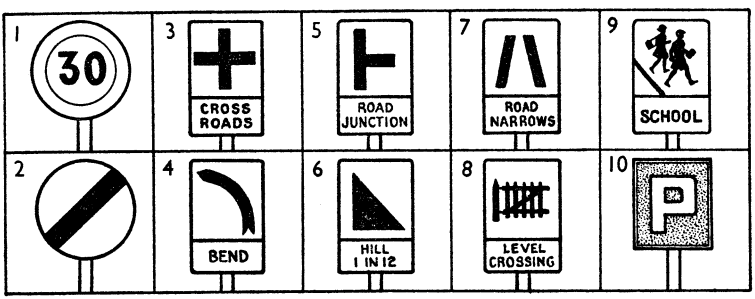
This is a place where two streets cross. There are lights in the middle of the crossing. If there is a red light, drivers of cars and buses must stop. They must wait until the red light changes to green. Then they may go on. Sometimes there is a yellow light between the red and the green. When the red and the yellow lights are shining together, drivers must stop but must be ready to go when the green light shines. Some people are colour-blind. They cannot see the difference between colours. They ought not to drive cars and buses.





§ 4

These are some of the signs that you see on the roads of Great Britain.



Number one is a sign with the number thirty on it. When drivers see this sign they must not go at more than thirty miles an hour.[1] We see this sign when we get to parts of the country where there are many houses and other buildings, for example, when we are getting near a town. Thirty miles an hour is the speed limit. Number two is

[1] 30 miles an hour=about 48 kilometres an hour.

the sign for the end of the speed limit. We are out of the town now and may go at more than thirty miles an hour.

Number three is a sign that we are near a cross-roads, that is, a place where two roads cross. We must drive carefully.

Number four is a sign that there is a bend in the road. Again, we must drive slowly and carefully. It is not safe to go round a bend at a high speed. It is usually safe to drive at a high speed on a straight road if there are not many other cars, but when we come to a bend, we must drive slowly.

Number five is a sign that there is another road coming in from the right. This road joins our road; there is a road junction at this place.

Number six is a sign that there is a hill and number seven is a sign that the road gets narrow. Drivers must go slowly and carefully.

Number eight shows us a gate. There is a level crossing. This is a place where a railway crosses the road. The road and the railway are at the same level. There is no bridge. A level crossing is a dangerous place. Careful drivers stop or go very slowly. Is the gate across the road open or shut? Is there a train coming?

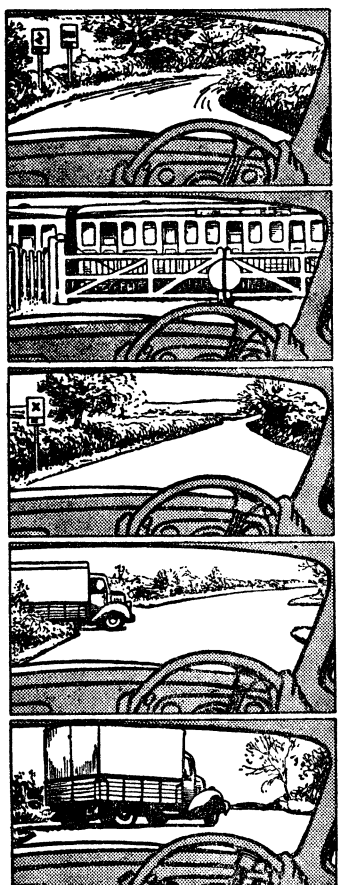
Number nine has the word SCHOOL on it. This is a sign that there is a school at the side of the street or road. Perhaps there are children going to school or leaving school. So drivers must look carefully and go slowly until they are past the school building.

Number ten is a sign with the letter P on it. The letter P is for 'Parking'. A parking-place is a place where drivers may leave their cars. If the driver of a car wants to leave his car and go to the shops, he looks for this sign. Then he knows that he may leave his car there. At some places there are the signs 'No parking' or 'No waiting'. When a driver sees the sign 'No parking', he knows that he must not leave his car at this place. If he leaves his car near one of these signs, a policeman may come and write down the number of the car.

SHORT AND EASY CONVERSATIONS

No. 8

(Mr and Mrs Kelly and their son James are out in their car. They are driving along a narrow road in the country. James is driving. Mr Kelly is sitting with James; Mrs Kelly is at the back.)



Mrs Kelly: 'Careful, James! There's a bend *and* a level crossing. Look for the gates!'

James: 'All right, mother. I'm going very slowly. Only forty miles an hour. I can stop in fifty yards, or less than that.'

Mrs Kelly: 'Forty miles an hour isn't slow! Here's the bend. *Do* be careful!'

James: 'We're down to twenty miles an hour now.'

Mrs Kelly: 'The gates *are* closed, you see. Here's the train. Isn't it a long one!'

Mr Kelly: 'The man's coming. He's going to open the gates. Get ready to go, James.'

(Five minutes later)

Mrs Kelly: 'Careful, James! There's the sign for a cross-roads.'

James: 'All right, mother, I've seen it.'

Mr Kelly: 'James is a very good driver, dear. Motoring isn't dangerous if the driver is careful.'

Mrs Kelly: 'Oh, I know James is a careful driver. Look! There's a large van coming along that other road.'

James: 'I've seen it, mother. Don't worry!'

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 24 (TIME, 1)

at	two o'clock, half-past three, etc.
on	Sunday (Monday, Tuesday, etc.) May the first (the second of June, etc.)
in during	January (February, etc.) (the) spring (summer, etc.) (the year) 1949

TABLE No. 25 (TIME, 2)

this	morning (afternoon, evening) week (month, year) January (February, etc.) spring (summer, etc.)
next last	Sunday (Monday, etc.) week (month, year) January (February, etc.) spring (summer, etc.)
tomorrow last	evening night
tomorrow yesterday	morning (afternoon, evening)
the day	after tomorrow before yesterday

EXAMPLES

I am going to see him *at three o'clock on Friday.*
They are going to Rome *on June the fifth.*
We were in Greece *during the summer of 1950.*
Are you going to the office *this morning*?
Miss White is going to the cinema *this evening.*
Miss Green was not at the office *last week.*
Were you at church *last Sunday*?
January *last year* was colder than January *this year.*
I wasn't in bed until twelve o'clock *last night.*
Mrs Brown is going to buy a new hat *tomorrow afternoon.*
We're going to have wine with our dinner *tomorrow evening.*

Today is Wednesday. Yesterday was Tuesday and *the day before yesterday* was Monday. Tomorrow is (will be) Thursday and *the day after tomorrow* is (will be) Friday.

BED, SCHOOL, CHURCH

There is *one bed* in this room and there are *two beds* in the next room.

Are the boys *in bed*? David is not *out of bed* yet. Roger is sitting on the side of *the bed.* What time do you *go to bed*?

There are *several schools* in this town. There is *a* large *school* in this street.

The children are *going to school.*

The children are *in school.*

Mr Black and Mr White were *at school* together when they were boys.

There are *several churches* in the town. People *go to church* on Sundays.

Were you *at church* last Sunday?

Look at this picture. These people are not *in church.* They are coming *out of church.*

READING-TEXT SIXTEEN

§ 1

Today is Saturday, the first of June. Yesterday was Friday, the thirty-first of May. The sun rose at five o'clock yesterday and set about nine o'clock.

What did Miss Green do yesterday? Look at the pictures on page 45. Miss Green arrived at the office a few minutes before nine o'clock. She looked at the clock over the door. She was not late for work. She took off her hat and coat and put them on a hook on the wall. Then she went to her desk, took the cover off the typewriter, sat down and put a sheet of paper in the machine. She began to type. She sat at her desk and typed all morning.

At half-past twelve Miss Green stopped work. She put on her hat and coat and went out to lunch. She had lunch at a restaurant with a friend. After lunch she went back to the office and worked until five o'clock. At five o'clock she put the cover back on the typewriter, put on her hat and coat, left the office, and went home.

§ 2

What did Mr West do yesterday evening? Look at the pictures on pages 37 to 40. Mr West reached home about a quarter to six. He put his hand in his pocket, took out a key, put the key in the lock, turned the key, and opened the door. He went into the house, closed the door, took off his hat and put it on a hook. Then he went upstairs to the bathroom. He turned the taps on, washed his hands, dried them, and then went downstairs to the sitting-room. His wife was waiting for him there.

Mr West turned the radio on. He and his wife listened to the six o'clock news. After the news Mr West turned the radio off. He went into the next room. When he came back into the sitting-room, he was carrying a tray with some bottles and glasses. Mr and Mrs West had a drink. Then they went out together to a cinema.

§ 3

What did Roger and David Black do yesterday morning? Look at the pictures on pages 52 to 54. At six o'clock the boys were still sleeping. They woke up a few minutes before seven o'clock. Then they got out of bed and went to the bathroom. They washed and shaved. David had a bath. They went back to the bedroom and dressed. At half-past seven they went downstairs for breakfast.

At breakfast Roger and David sat opposite each other. Mrs Black sat opposite her husband. After breakfast Mr Black smoked a cigarette and read the newspaper. At twenty-five past eight Mr Black and the boys left the house. Mrs Black went to the gate and said good-bye to them. They walked to the station. They arrived there a few minutes before twenty to nine. Their train got to London at a quarter past nine.

§ 4

Look at the pictures on the lower half of page 58. What did this man do yesterday? He went out into the country on his motor-cycle. It was a hot day, so he had a swim. He put his motor-cycle by a tree. He took off his clothes and left them on the ground near the motor-cycle. Then he went into the water and began to swim.

While he was in the river, another man, wearing very old and dirty clothes, came along the road. He saw the clothes lying on the ground. He took off his old clothes and put on the clothes of the swimmer. Then he went away.

§ 5

Look at the two pictures on the lower half of page 66. Mr Wimble wanted a new hat. He went into a shop and asked the shopkeeper for a hat. He did not know the size. The first hat was too large for Mr Wimble. It came down over his ears and eyes. The second hat was too small for him. The third hat was the right size, but Mr Wimble did not like the colour. So the shopkeeper went to the back of the shop and came back with a grey hat, size seven and a quarter. That was the right colour and the right size, so Mr Wimble bought it.

SHORT AND EASY CONVERSATIONS

No. 9

Mrs Brown: 'Oh, Tom, I've lost my ring. I can't find it anywhere.'

Mr Brown: 'Oh, you're always losing things. When did you see the ring last? Do you remember?'

Mrs Brown: 'Oh, yes. I took it off my finger when I was washing my hands before dinner. I've looked everywhere for it.'

Mr Brown: 'Perhaps it went under the bed. Have you looked there?'

Mrs Brown: 'You know I can't get down on my knees and get under the bed, Tom. Why don't *you* get down on your knees and look for it?'

Mr Brown: 'Yes, dear, you *are* too large to get under the bed, aren't you? All right, I'll get down and look under the bed for your ring.'

No. 10

Mr Brown: 'Aren't you ready yet, dear?'

Mrs Brown: 'No, not quite. I haven't got my handbag. I don't remember where I left it.'

Mr Brown: 'You *do* take a long time to get ready.'

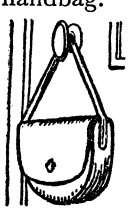
Mrs Brown: 'Are you in a hurry?'

Mr Brown: 'Oh, I think we have plenty of time to get to the theatre before the play begins. But I don't like waiting. Not many men like waiting for their wives.'

Mrs Brown: 'Well, help me to find my handbag, then.'

Mr Brown: '*Must* you have it? You don't want money when I'm with you. I pay for everything when we're out together! What do women carry in their handbags?'

Mrs Brown: 'Of course I must have it! I've no pockets in my clothes. Men have lots of pockets. I never go out without my handbag.'



Mr Brown: 'All right, then. I'll go round the upstairs rooms. You go through the rooms downstairs.'

Mrs Brown: 'Oh, here it is! It was hanging behind the door on the door-handle all the time.'

Mr Brown: 'Good. Now we can go.'

FOR STUDY

PAST TENSE ENDINGS

REGULAR

-ed, -d	-t	-ed, -d	-t	-ed, -d	-t
ask(ed)	a:sk(t)	like(d)	laik(t)	switch(ed)	switʃ(t)
brush(ed)	brʌʃ(t)	lock(ed)	lok(t)	touch(ed)	tʌtʃ(t)
cross(ed)	kros(t)	look(ed)	luk(t)	type(d)	taip(t)
dress(ed)	dres(t)	reach(ed)	ri:tʃ(t)	walk(ed)	wo:k(t)
finish(ed)	'finiʃ(t)	smoke(d)	smouk(t)	wash(ed)	woʃ(t)
help(ed)	help(t)	stop(ped)	stop(t)	work(ed)	wə:k(t)

-ed, -d	-d	-ed, -d	-d	-ed	-id
arrive(d)	ə'raiv(d)	open(ed)	'oupn(d)	end(ed)	end(id)
call(ed)	ko:l(d)	shave(d)	ʃeiv(d)	wait(ed)	weit(id)
close(d)	klouz(d)	carry, carried	'kari(d)	want(ed)	wont(id)
listen(ed)	'lisn(d)	dry, dried	drai(d)		

IRREGULAR

begin	bi'gin	began	bi'gan	put	put	put	put
buy	bai	bought	bo:t	read	ri:d	read	red
come	kʌm	came	keim	rise	raiz	rose	rouz
cut	kʌt	cut	kʌt	say	sei	said	sed
get	get	got	got	see	si:	saw	so:
go	gou	went	went	set	set	set	set
have	hav	had	had	sit	sit	sat	sat
hold	hould	held	held	take	teik	took	tuk
leave	li:v	left	left	wake	weik	woke	wouk

TABLE No. 26

The adverbs *on, off, up, down, in, out, back*

I We You He She They	turned	the tap the water the lights the radio it, them	on. off.
		on off	the tap. the water. the lights. the radio.

The policeman is holding { his right arm up. / up his right arm. / his left hand out. / out his left hand. / it up (out). }

Miss Green took { off her hat and coat. / her hat and coat off. / them off. }

She put { the cover back / back the cover / it back } on the typewriter.

Please help me to carry { those chairs in / in those chairs / them in } from the garden.

Put { that razor down. / down that razor. / it down. }

Harry took { the book down / down the book / it down } from the shelf.

TABLE No. 27

Present Perfect Tense and Past Tense

I	have written	several letters	today.
	wrote		yesterday.
Miss Brown	has bought	a new hat	this week.
	bought		last week.
Mr Black	has smoked	a lot of cigarettes	today.
	smoked		yesterday.
Miss Green	has typed	twenty letters	this morning.
	typed		yesterday.
Mr and Mrs Grey	have been	to the theatre	this month.
	went		last month.

HERE, THERE

{ Your handbag is ↘here.
{ ↘Here's your ↗handbag!

{ Your glasses are ↘here.
{ ↘Here are your ↗glasses!

{ Your cigarettes are ↘there.
{ ↘There are your ciga↗rettes!

{ Mary's ↘there.
{ ↘There's ↗Mary!

{ It's ↘here.
{ ↘Here it ↗is!

{ They're ↘here.
{ ↘Here they ↗are!

{ They're ↘there.
{ ↘There they ↗are!

{ She's ↘there.
{ ↘There she ↗is!

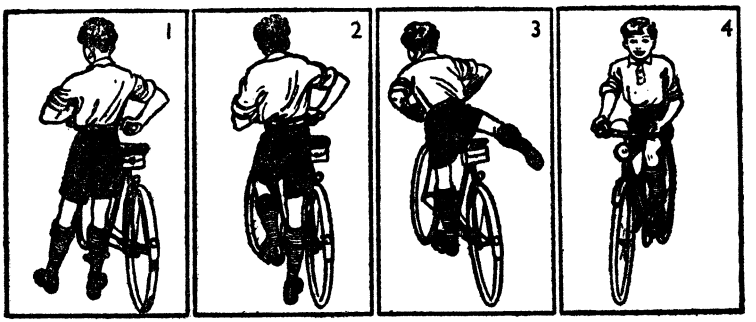
¯Where's the ↘newspaper?
↘Here it ↗is!

There (1): There's a book on the floor. ðəz ə ↘buk on ðə flɔ:.
There are some books on the floor. ðər ə səm ↘buks on ðə flɔ:.

There (2): There's your book, on the floor! ↘ðeəz juə ↗buk, on ðə ↘flɔ:!
There are your books, on the floor! ↘ðeər ə juə ↗buks, on ðə ↘flɔ:!

READING-TEXT SEVENTEEN

§ 1



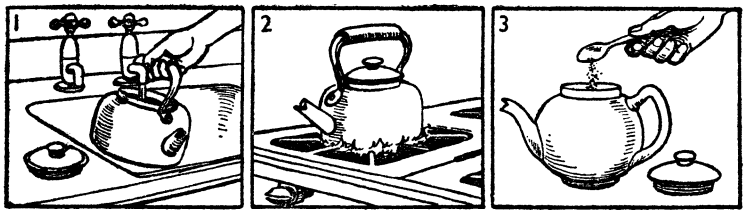
Here are some more pictures. Look at the first. This boy is going to get on his bicycle. His hands are on the handle-bars. How will he get on his bicycle? He will put his left foot on the left pedal. He will push himself forward with his right foot. Then he will raise his right leg over the saddle. He will put his right foot on the right pedal, push the pedal down, and lower himself on to the saddle.

Look at the second picture. What has the boy just done? He has just put his left foot on the left pedal. What is he going to do next? He is going to push himself forward with his right foot. Then, when the bicycle is moving, he is going to raise his right leg over the saddle.

Look at the third picture. The boy has just raised his right leg over the saddle. Now he is going to lower himself on to the saddle.

In the fourth picture the boy is riding his bicycle. How did he get on? First he put his hands on the handle-bars. Then he put his left foot on the left pedal. He pushed the ground two or three times until the bicycle was moving. Then he raised his right leg over the saddle, put his right foot on the pedal, pushed the pedal down, and lowered himself on to the saddle.

§ 2



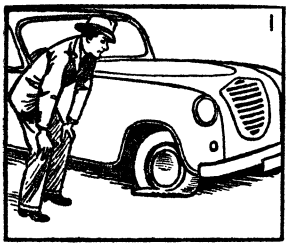
Mrs Black is going to make tea for herself and her husband. What will she do? She will go to the kitchen. She will take the kettle to the cold-water tap. She will take the lid off the kettle, hold the kettle under the tap, turn the water on, and fill the kettle. Then she will turn the water off and put the lid back on the kettle. What will she do next? She will take the kettle and put it on the gas-stove.

Look at the second picture. What has Mrs Black done? She has filled the kettle with water and has put it on the gas-stove. She has turned the gas on. She has struck a match and lit the gas. The kettle is now on the stove. The water is not boiling yet. What will Mrs Black do when the water boils? She will pour the boiling water into the teapot.

Look at the third picture. The water has boiled. Mrs Black has poured some of the boiling water into the teapot to warm it. She has emptied this water out. The teapot is warm now. What is she doing in this picture? She is putting some tea into the pot. Where is the teapot lid? It is on the table at the side of the pot. What will Mrs Black do now? She will fill the teapot with boiling water and wait three or four minutes. Then the tea will be ready to pour out.

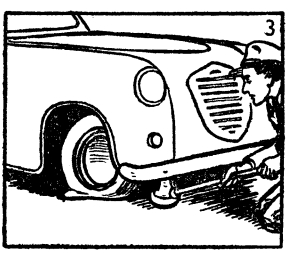
Mrs Black has made the tea now. The tea is made. Mrs Black has poured a little milk into the cup. Now she is pouring the tea from the pot into the cup. What will she do next? She will put some sugar into the tea. Then she will sit back and drink it.

How did Mrs Black make tea? She filled the kettle, put it on the gas-stove and lit the gas. When the water boiled, she warmed the teapot. Then she put two teaspoonfuls of tea into the pot and poured boiling water on the leaves. She waited three or four minutes. Then the tea was ready to pour out.

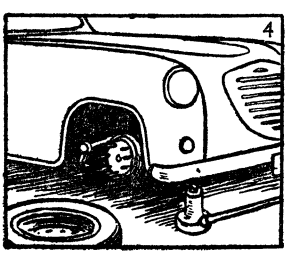


Mr Kelly has stopped at the side of the road. He is looking at one of the front wheels. The tyre is flat. Mr Kelly cannot drive with a flat tyre. What will he have to do? He will have to change the wheel. He has another wheel in the back of his car.

Mr Kelly has opened the back of his car. Here is the spare wheel. Mr Kelly is going to take the spare wheel from the back of the car. He is going to take it to the front of the car. He is going to take off the wheel with the flat tyre and put the spare wheel on.



What must Mr Kelly do before he can change the wheel with the flat tyre? He must raise it clear of the ground. Look at the third picture. Is the wheel clear of the ground yet? No, it is still touching the ground.



Mr Kelly has raised the wheel clear of the ground now. He has taken off the wheel with the flat tyre. He is putting it in the back of the car. The spare wheel is lying on the ground. Mr Kelly will now put it on.

What did Mr Kelly do when he saw that one of the tyres of his car was flat? He went to the back of the car, opened it, and took out the spare wheel. Then he raised the wheel with the flat tyre until it was clear of the ground. He took this wheel off and he put the spare wheel on. He lowered the wheel to the ground again. He took the wheel with the flat tyre to the back of the car and put it away. Then he was ready to go on.

Mrs Kelly did not help her husband to change the wheels. She did not want to get her hands dirty. There was a tea-room only fifty yards away. She went to the tea-room and had a cup of tea while her husband was changing the wheels.

SHORT AND EASY CONVERSATIONS

No. 11

Mrs Black (*knocking at the bedroom door*): 'Aren't you boys out of bed yet? It's getting late.'

David: 'Is it? What's the time?'

Mrs Black: 'Twenty past seven.'

Roger: 'Oh, is it as late as that, Mother?'

Mrs Black: 'Yes, it is. Be quick, both of you. If you're not downstairs soon, you'll have no time for breakfast. You have to leave the house at twenty-five past eight.'

Roger: 'All right, Mother. We'll be down to breakfast in twenty minutes.'

No. 12

(*At the breakfast table*)

Mrs Black: 'Has the postman been yet, James?'

Mr Black: 'I don't know, Mary. I haven't heard his knock. Roger, will you go and have a look?'

Roger: 'No letters for you this morning, Mother. Two for you, Father, one for you, David, and one for me.'

Mrs Black: 'Who are your letters from, James?'

Mr Black: 'They're both bills. One for electricity and the other for gas. They'll have to wait. I can't pay them until the end of the month.'

FOR STUDY

WILLINGNESS; PROMISES

I'll look for your ring. I'll help you.
ˎail luk fə juə ˊriŋ. ˎail ˊhelp juː.
We'll be down to breakfast in twenty minutes.
wiːl bi ¯daun tə brekfəst in twenti ˎminits.

POLITE REQUESTS

Will you open the window, please?
¯wil juː oupn ðə ˊwindou, pliːz?
Will you please wait a few minutes?
wil juː ¯pliːz ˊweit ə fjuː minits?
Will you take me to the theatre this evening?
¯wil juː teik miː tə ðə ˊθiətə ðis iːvniŋ?
You'll take me to the theatre this evening, won't you?
juːl ˎteik miː tə ðə ˊθiətə ðis iːvniŋ, ˎwount juː?

OFFERS OF SERVICE

Shall I help you? Shall I open the window?
¯ʃal ai ˊhelp juː? ¯ʃal ai oupn ðə ˊwindou?

SUGGESTIONS

Shall we go to the theatre this evening?
¯ʃal wiː gou tə ðə ˊθiətə ðis iːvniŋ?
Shall we go for a walk this afternoon?
¯ʃal wiː gou fər ə ˊwoːk ðis aːftənuːn?

PURE FUTURE

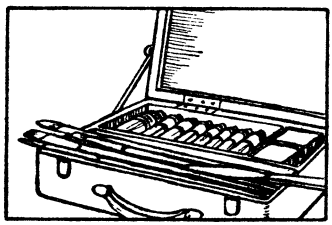
Tomorrow will be ˎSunday.
Mary will be ˎtwenty in June, ˊwon't she?
I shall be ¯twenty-five in ˎMay.
¯When will the train reach ˎLondon?
¯How will the boy get on his ˎbicycle?

OBLIGATION

Mr Kelly *will have to change* the wheel.
I *shall have to hurry* if I want to get the bus.
You *have to leave* the house at twenty-five past eight.
Miss Green *has to be* in the office at nine o'clock.
They'*ll have to wait* for their money.

READING-TEXT EIGHTEEN

§ 1



Helen: 'Hullo, Jane! It's my birthday tomorrow. I'll be thirteen.'

Jane: 'Do you think you'll get a lot of birthday presents?'

Helen: 'I'm sure I will. Mother's going to give me a box of paints and paint-brushes. I like drawing and painting.'

Jane: 'What's your father going to give you?'

Helen: 'I don't know yet. Last year he gave me some books.'

Jane: 'Oh, will you show me your books, please? I want something to read. I've read all my books.'

Helen: 'All right, I'll show you mine. I've got about fifty.'

§ 2

Miss Green, the typist, is going to marry her friend Mr Dobson. They are going to be married next month. Mr Dobson has already given Miss Green a ring with three diamonds on it. When they get married, he will give her a wedding-ring. Wedding-rings are usually made of gold.

§ 3

Mr Dobson: 'Will you show me some rings, please?'

Shopkeeper: 'Certainly, sir. What sort of rings do you want to see?'

Mr Dobson: 'Wedding-rings, please.'

Shopkeeper: 'The lady isn't with you, is she? Do you know the size of her ring-finger?'

Mr Dobson: 'Yes, I thought about that. Here's my pen. A ring that will go easily on this pen will be the right size for her ring-finger.'

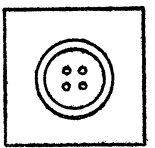
§ 4

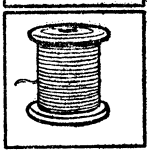
Mr Brown: 'Look, dear, a button has come off my coat.'

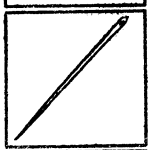
Mrs Brown: 'Have you got the button?'

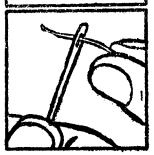
Mr Brown: 'Sorry, dear, but I've lost it.'

Mrs Brown: 'Well, bring me my sewing-basket from the next room. I'll look for a button the same size and colour as the others and sew it on for you.'









Mr Brown: 'Here's your sewing-basket. Shall I look for a button?'

Mrs Brown: 'Yes, please. I'll get a needle and some thread.'

Mr Brown: 'Here's a button. It's the right colour but the wrong size, I think. It's not quite large enough.'

Mrs Brown: 'I'll have a look. Here's a larger one.'

Mr Brown: 'Ah, that's the right size.'

Mrs Brown: 'Oh, this *is* difficult, I haven't got my glasses and I can't see very well without them.'

Mr Brown: 'Can't you thread the needle? Shall I do it for you? Give me the needle and thread.'

Mrs Brown: 'It isn't easy to get the thread through the eye of the needle, is it?'

Mr Brown: 'Ah, I've done it.'

Mrs Brown: 'Thank you. Take your coat off and I'll sew the button on for you.'

Mr Brown: 'Shall I try to sew it on?'

Mrs Brown: 'No, I'll do it. But get me my glasses from the next room, please. I think I left them on the table.'

§ 5

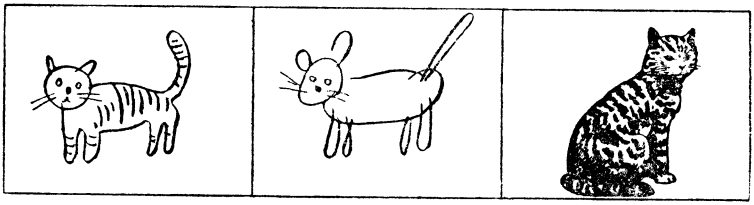
Mrs Hilton: 'Well, Anne, what have you been doing this afternoon?'

Anne: 'I'll tell you, Mother. I went next door and played with Helen. We drew some pictures.'

Mrs Hilton: 'Show me your drawings. What did you draw?'

Anne: 'We tried to draw a cat. It's very difficult. Here's what we did, my drawing and Helen's. Which do you think is better?'

Mrs Hilton: 'Oh, I think they're both good. This is a little better than that, perhaps. Tell me which is yours.'



Anne: 'This is mine. The legs are better in my drawing, I think.'

Mrs Hilton: 'Yes, much better.'

Anne: 'Helen's brother is very clever. Look at his drawing. Here it is.'

Mrs Hilton: 'That's certainly the best. But Harry is much older than either you or Helen, isn't he? And he has had drawing lessons at school.'

§ 6

Mr Dobson: 'Good evening, Mrs West. Is your husband at home?'

Mrs West: 'Yes, he got home half an hour ago.'

Mr Dobson: 'I want to borrow a dictionary. Do you think your husband will lend me one?'

Mrs West: 'I'm sure he will. Come inside. I'll tell my husband you're here.'

§ 7

West: 'Hullo, Dobson. Come into my study.'

Dobson: 'Thank you. I came to ask whether you can lend me a French-English dictionary. I don't like borrowing books, but I must have a French dictionary this evening.'

West: 'Of course I'll lend you a dictionary. It ought to be here, on the bottom shelf. No, it isn't here. Where can it be?'

Dobson: 'Oh, don't worry. If you can't find it I must wait till tomorrow. I can buy one tomorrow.'

West: 'Oh, it must be somewhere on these shelves. Oh, here it is on the top shelf. Who put it back there? I always put it on the bottom shelf.'

Dobson: 'Thank you very much. I'll bring it back tomorrow.'

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 28

The verbs *give, show, tell, get, bring, ask, lend*

	Indirect Object	Direct Object
Your teacher gives	you	English lessons.
Mr Dobson has given	Miss Green	a ring.
Please show	me	some rings.
Show	me	what you have drawn.
Will you bring	me	my sewing-basket.
Please get	me	my glasses.
I told	him	my name and address.
Tell	them	what you want.
The teacher asked	them	a lot of questions.
Ask	the man	what he wants.
Can you lend	me	a dictionary?
Will you lend	her	five shillings?

DIRECT AND INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Where does Miss Green work?
Do you know where Miss Green works?

When is Miss Green going to get married?
Do you know when Miss Green is going to get married?

When did Mr West get home?
Can you tell me when Mr West got home?

How do you spell the word?
Tell me how you spell the word.

How many books has Mr West got?
Does Mr West know how many books he's got?

Can you speak Spanish?
He wants to know whether you can speak Spanish.

Have they any children?
I don't know whether they have any children.

Does Mr White live here?
Can you tell me whether Mr White lives here?

IT IS (WAS)

To draw a cat is difficult.
It is difficult to draw a cat.

To draw a box is easy.
It is easy to draw a box.

To thread the needle was difficult.
It was difficult to thread the needle.

To sew the button on was easy.
It was easy to sew the button on.

To go round a bend at a high speed is not safe.
It is not safe to go round a bend at a high speed.

To cross a road junction at 70 miles an hour is dangerous.
It is dangerous to cross a road junction at 70 miles an hour.

WHAT'S IT MADE OF?

What is your shirt made of?
Windows are usually made of glass and wood.
Wedding rings are usually made of gold.

DIFFERENT; THE SAME

These buttons are different colours but the same size.

Mr Kelly did not drive home by the same road; he drove home by a different road.

She's not wearing the same hat as (the one) she wore yesterday; she's wearing a different hat.

ONE(S)

This button is too small; here's a larger one.

These buttons are too small; here are some larger ones.

Look at these two drawings. This (one) is better than that (one).

Look at all these drawings. These are better than those.

AGO, SINCE

Mr West went out *half an hour ago.*
Mr West has been out *since seven o'clock.*

Harry began to have drawing lessons *five years ago.*
Harry has been having drawing lessons *since he was twelve.*

Miss Green began typing *an hour ago.*
Miss Green has been typing *since nine o'clock.*

READING-TEXT NINETEEN

ROAD SAFETY

§ 1

Every year several thousand people are killed on the roads in Great Britain. Every year between one and two hundred thousand people are injured. These people are killed or injured in road accidents.

If you are in England and if you listen to the eight o'clock news from the BBC, you will often hear news of road accidents. You may hear something like this:

'On Monday evening last, at about twenty minutes to ten, a cyclist was knocked down by a motor-van at the junction of Oak Road and High Street in Croydon, Surrey. The cyclist has since died from his injuries. Will anyone who saw the accident please communicate[1] with New Scotland Yard,[2] telephone number Whitehall one, two, one, two.'

Accidents are often caused by carelessness. There are rules that help to make the roads safe, but people do not always obey the rules. They are careless. If everybody obeys the rules, the roads will be much safer. How can we make the roads safer? Here are some examples of how accidents happened. The pictures help to show you how and why they happened.

In Great Britain traffic[3] keeps to the left. Motor-cars, motor-vans, buses and cyclists must all keep to the left side of the road. In most other countries traffic keeps to the right.

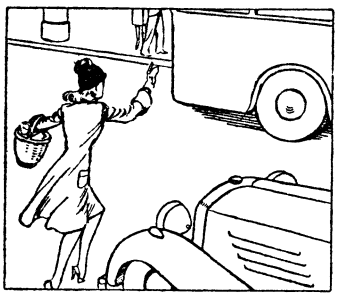
Before crossing the road, stop and look both ways. Look right, look left, look right again. Then, if you are sure that the road is clear, that there is nothing coming, it is safe to cross the road. If you see small children, or very old people, or blind people, waiting to cross the road, it is a kind act to help them to cross the road in safety.[4]

We must teach young children to cross the road safely. We must always give them a good example. Small children ought not to play in the streets.

[1] *communicate with:* give news to, for example by writing a letter or by telephoning.
[2] *New Scotland Yard:* the name of the offices of the London police.
[3] *traffic:* all the cars, buses, etc., coming and going along the roads.
[4] *in safety:* safely.

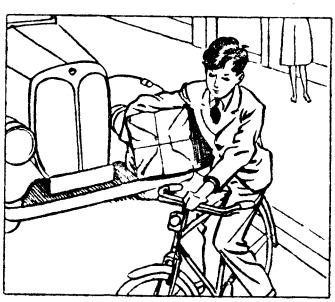
§ 2

Here is the first of three pictures that show how accidents happen. This woman was out shopping. She had a shopping-basket on her left arm. She was ready to go home. She saw her bus stopping on the other side of the street. She forgot the safety rules. She did not look to the right. She did not look to the left. She was in a hurry, so she ran out into the street. She wanted to get across quickly and catch her bus. At that moment the car hit her and knocked her down. A policeman telephoned for a motor-ambulance and the woman was taken to hospital. The doctors did everything that was possible, but she died three hours later. It was the woman's fault. She did not obey the traffic rules.



§ 3

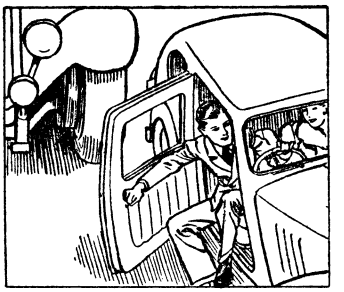
Look at the next picture. Here is a boy getting on a bicycle. Today he has only one leg and he will never ride a bicycle again. This accident took place[1] in a busy shopping street. The boy tried to get on his bicycle while carrying a heavy parcel. Look at the picture. He was holding the parcel under his right arm. That was a foolish thing to do. The boy had only one hand with which to control his bicycle. He turned suddenly in front of a car. The car knocked him off his bicycle. The boy was not killed. He was taken to hospital in an ambulance and the doctors had to cut his right leg off. The boy said afterwards that it was his own fault. It was not the fault of the driver of the motor-car. It is foolish to carry a large and heavy parcel when you are riding a bicycle.



[1] *take place:* happen.

§ 4

Here is another picture that shows how an accident happened.

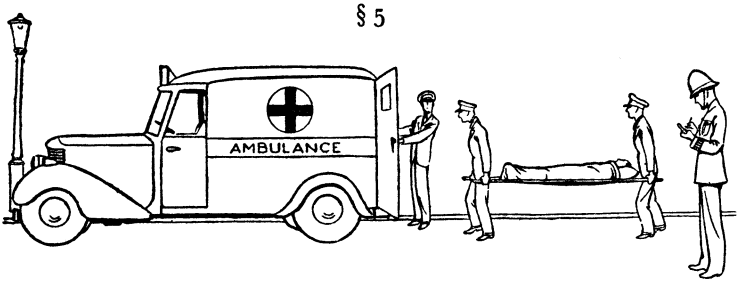


This man was talking to the pretty young woman sitting at his side. He was still talking when he stopped at the side of the street and opened the door of the car.

The big, heavy bus hit the open door. The door shut on the man's legs. He lost both his legs and he nearly lost his life, too.

This man was usually careful. He usually looked back before opening the car door. But this time he opened the door without looking back to see whether there was anything behind him. Accidents sometimes happen to people who are usually careful. It is not enough to be careful sometimes. We must always be careful.

§ 5



There are many things that motorists can do to make the roads safe. They must take care[1] at cross-roads and bends. They must drive slowly when turning into another road.

A motorist must not try to drive if he is tired or ill. A man who drives after drinking a lot of beer or wine is usually a dangerous[2] driver. His own life, and the lives of others, may be in danger.[2]

[1] *take care:* be careful.
[2] *dangerous, in danger:* see the pictures at the bottom of the next page.

§ 6

Not many of us own a motor-car. Motor-cars cost a lot of money and few of us[1] are rich enough to buy one. But we can always go from place to place by bus. Buses are much cheaper than taxis.

The London buses are very large. They have seats both upstairs and downstairs. English children like to sit in the front seat of a big London bus. They can see everything that is happening in the streets.

Here are some of the things you may hear on a bus in London.

'All fares,[2] please.'

'Oxford Circus? That's fourpence, please.'

'Full up inside; plenty of seats on top.'

'Standing room only!'

'No sir, this bus does not go to Victoria Station. You want a number 11.'

'No more seats on top; five seats inside.'

The London bus conductor is usually ready to help people who do not know London well.

This man is in danger. A lion is a dangerous animal.

But now the lion is in danger!

[1] *few of us:* not many of us.
[2] *fares:* the money we pay when we go somewhere in a bus, train, taxi, etc.

SHORT AND EASY CONVERSATIONS

No. 13

Tom (*age ten*): 'Look, daddy,[1] there's a frog. Isn't he a big one! Can[2] I take him home and keep him as a pet?'

Tom's father: 'No, Tom, you can't.[2] Leave the frog where it is. You've got two pets already. You've got a dog and a goldfish. How can you find food for a frog? You don't know what frogs eat. If you take it home, it will soon die.'

No. 14

(*A quarter of an hour later*)

Tom: 'Look, daddy, there's another frog, on the road. It's dead, isn't it?'

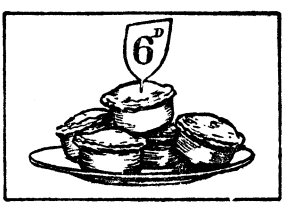
Tom's father: 'Yes, Tom, that frog is dead. Quite dead! Do you know what happened? That frog wanted to cross the road. But it didn't look both ways! So it was killed.'

Tom: 'It's flat, like a sheet of paper.'

Tom's father: 'Yes, isn't it? And if *you* try to cross the road without looking both ways, Tom, *you* may be like that!'

No. 15

Mrs West: 'Are those meat pies quite fresh?'



Shopkeeper: 'Yes, madam.'

Mrs West: 'When were they made?'

Shopkeeper: 'On Friday.'

Mrs West: 'Friday! And today's Tuesday! They're four days old! What are you keeping them for? As pets?'

[1] *daddy:* child's word for 'father'.
[2] *can* (here) = may; *can't* (here) = may not.

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 29

We must teach	children	how to cross the street safely.
Your teacher will tell	you	how to spell the word.
Ask	the conductor	where to get off the bus.
Can you tell	me	where to put these books?
Mary's mother showed	her	how to draw a cat.
Please tell	me	when and where to stop.
These pictures show	you	how accidents can happen.
The reading-text tells	you	why they happen.
I asked	Tom	why he wanted to keep the frog.
Tell	your brother	where you went and what you saw.
He asked	Mr Brown	whether he had a dictionary.
Can you tell	me	whether this train stops at Luton?

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

A motor-van knocked the cyclist down.
The cyclist was knocked down by a motor-van.

Carelessness often causes accidents.
Accidents are often caused by carelessness.

They took the woman to hospital.
The woman was taken to hospital.

Miss Green is going to marry Mr Dobson.
She is going to be (to get) married next month.

Mrs Black has made some tea.
The tea is made now.

They make knives in Sheffield.
Knives are made in Sheffield.

Has anyone sewn that button on yet?
Has that button been sewn on yet?

Somebody has eaten all the cakes!
Have all the cakes been eaten?

You ought not to worry the driver with questions.
The driver ought not to be worried with questions.

Have you typed those letters yet?
Have those letters been typed yet?

FEW; A FEW

Few (not many) of us own motor-cars.

A few (some) of the boys went by car, but most of them went by bus.

Harry has a large number of English books but very few (not many) French books.

LITTLE; A LITTLE

Mrs Black likes a little (some, but not much) sugar in her tea; Mr Black likes a lot of sugar in his tea.

He has little (not much) time for reading.

Alice has only a little (some, but not much) money.

Mary has little (not much) money.

LISTEN; HEAR

If you listen to the BBC, you will sometimes hear English lessons given by radio.

We listened carefully but heard nothing.

LOOK; SEE

I looked out of the window, but it was dark, so I saw nothing.

Look at this picture. How many men can you see in the picture?

KEEP

Mr Marshall keeps a shop. He is a shopkeeper.

Tom keeps a dog and a goldfish as pets.

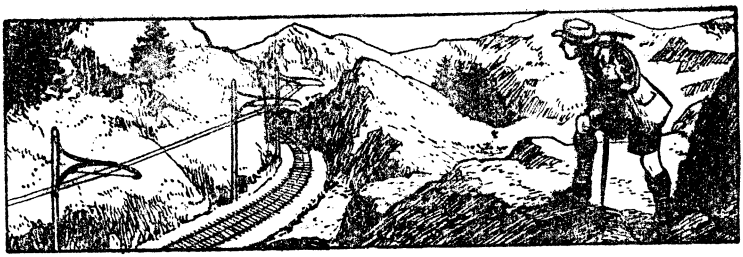
In Great Britain traffic keeps to the left.

SOME ABBREVIATIONS

It's quicker to say *can't* kɑ:nt than *cannot* kan not. We sometimes say *I'm* aim for *I am*. We say *he's* hi:z for *he is* and sometimes for *he has*. We sometimes say *aren't* ɑ:nt for *are not*, *weren't* wə:nt for *were not*. We say *I'll* ail, *he'll* hi:l, *she'll* ʃi:l, *you'll* ju:l, *we'll* wi:l, and *they'll* ðeil for *I* (*he, she, you, we, they*) *will*. We often say *won't* wount for *will not* and *shan't* ʃɑ:nt for *shall not*. We say *mustn't* 'mʌsnt for *must not* and *oughtn't* 'o:tnt for *ought not*.

It's quicker to write *Rd* than *Road*, so in addresses you will see, for example, *Hill Rd* for *Hill Road*. You will see *St* for *Street*, for example *Oxford St*. At the foot of a page we sometimes write P.T.O. (please turn over).

READING-TEXT TWENTY



§ 1

HOLIDAYS IN SWITZERLAND

George: 'Good evening, Mary. I'm glad to see you. Come in.'

Mary: 'Hullo, George! I haven't seen you for several weeks. You've been away from home, haven't you?'

George: 'I've been in Switzerland. I got back yesterday.'

Mary: 'I hope you had a good holiday. Did you enjoy yourself?'

George: 'Very much. Shall I show you some of my photographs?'

Mary: 'Oh, do, please. I like looking at photographs.'

George: 'Here they are. This is the plane[1] that took me to Switzerland.'

Mary: 'Oh, you went by air, did you? Do you like flying?'

George: 'Yes, I like flying. I think it's much better than going by rail and steamer. The air-liners of British European Airways are very comfortable. They've carried millions of passengers[2] quite safely. And of course flying is much quicker. Here's another photograph.'

Mary: 'That's you, isn't it? Who's the girl at your side?'

George: 'That's a girl who was with me in the plane. We became quite friendly and spent a lot of time together.'

Mary: 'And who's the girl in this photograph?'

George: 'She's a girl who was staying at my hotel in Interlaken. I became quite friendly with her, too.'

Mary: 'Well, here's another girl! That's three! Who's this girl?'

George: 'She's a girl who went up several mountains with me.

[1] *plane:* short for *aeroplane* or *airplane.*

[2] *passenger:* person who is carried by bus, train, steamer, aeroplane, etc.

She was staying at my hotel, too. She's very fond of[1] climbing, so we often went climbing together.'

Mary: 'You like the girls and the girls like you. What's this? It's a train, isn't it?'

George: 'Yes, that's a train on the railway that goes up the Jungfrau.'[2]

Mary: 'You said you went climbing! Did you go up the Jungfrau by train? That isn't climbing.'

George: 'The railway doesn't go to the top! We climbed from the end of the railway.'

Mary: 'Here's a photograph of a steamer.'

George: 'That's a lake steamer. It takes passengers round one of the two lakes at Interlaken. Interlaken is between the two lakes.'

Mary: 'That's what the name Interlaken means, isn't it? Who are these three men?'

George: 'The man on the left is an Italian who has climbed most of the mountains in the Swiss Alps. The man in the middle is a Frenchman who has done a lot of climbing in the Pyrenees. The third man, on the right, is a Swiss guide. He's the man who took us up several mountains. You must have a good guide in the Alps. It's dangerous to climb alone.'

Mary: 'And what's this?'

George: 'That's one of the mountain huts we slept in when we were doing a two-day climb.'

Mary: 'And this? It's a hotel, isn't it?'

George: 'Yes, that's the hotel I stayed in while I was in Geneva for a few days.'

Mary: 'This is a pretty little village.'

George: 'Isn't it? It's a place where I stayed for two days after my longest climb. I was very tired.'

Mary: 'And who are these people?'

George: 'They're the people at whose house I stayed in the village.'

Mary: 'Well, you certainly had a good holiday.'

George: 'Yes, I enjoyed every minute of it. I hope I shall be able to go again next summer.'

[1] *She's fond of:* she likes.

[2] *Jungfrau* (always *the Jungfrau*)*:* name of a high mountain.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT

1. This is the house that Jack built.

2. This is the corn that lay in the house that Jack built.

3. This is the rat that ate the corn that lay in the house that Jack built.

4. This is the cat that killed the rat, that ate the corn, that lay in the house that Jack built.

5. This is the dog that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the corn, that lay in the house that Jack built.

6. This is the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the corn, that lay in the house that Jack built.

7. This is the maiden all forlorn that milked the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the corn, that lay in the house that Jack built.

8. This is the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the corn, that lay in the house that Jack built.

9. This is the priest, all shaven and shorn, that married the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the corn, that lay in the house that Jack built.

10. This is the cock that crowed in the morn, that woke the priest all shaven and shorn, that married the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the corn, that lay in the house that Jack built.

11. This is the farmer who sowed the corn, and owned the cock that crowed in the morn, that woke the priest all shaven and shorn, that married the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the corn, that lay in the house that Jack built.

FOR STUDY

RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CLAUSES

(1) THAT (or WHICH), subject, for things:

This is the plane *that took me to Switzerland.*
This is the railway *that goes up the Jungfrau.*
Here are some pictures *that show how accidents may happen.*
These are two of the steamers *that take people round the lake.*

(2) THAT (or WHICH), subject, for animals:

This is the rat *that ate the corn.*
This is the frog *that didn't look both ways.*

(3) WHO (or THAT), subject, for persons:

This is a girl *who was staying at my hotel.*
This is a man *who went climbing with me.*
A man *who drives a car when he is tired* may be a dangerous driver.
Accidents sometimes happen to people *who are usually careful.*
Will anyone *who saw the accident* please communicate with New Scotland Yard.
The boy *who was knocked off his bicycle* was not killed.
This is the guide *who took us up the mountain.*
This is the priest, all shaven and shorn, *that married the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with the crumpled horn.*

(4) THAT (or WHICH), object, for things or animals:

Here are some of the things (*that*) *you may hear in a London bus.*
These are photographs (*that*) *I took in Switzerland.*
These are the books (*that*) *I borrowed from Mr Brown.*
That's the mountain (*that*) *we climbed last week.*
That's the frog (*that*) *Tom saw on the road.*

(5) THAT (or WHOM), object, for persons:

The man (*that, whom*) *you saw in my office* was Mr Green.
Is that the guide (*that, whom*) *you had in Switzerland?*
Are those the people (*that, whom*) *you saw yesterday?*

(6) THAT (or WHICH), prepositional object, for things:

This is the hotel (*that*) *I stayed in.*
This is the hotel *in which I stayed.*

That's the hut (*that*) *we slept in.*
That's the hut *in which we slept.*

(7) THAT (or WHOM), prepositional object, for persons:

The man (*that*) *I lent my dictionary to* hasn't brought it back.
The man *to whom I lent my dictionary* hasn't brought it back.

Who was the woman (*that*) *you were talking to* when I saw you yesterday?
Who was the woman *to whom you were talking* when I saw you yesterday?

(8) WHOSE, possessive, for persons:

Those are the people *whose house I stayed at.*
That is the man *whose daughter John is going to marry.*

WHERE, RELATIVE ADVERB

This is the place *where I stayed after my longest climb.*
Is this the place *where the accident happened?*
Is that the hospital *where she died?*

TAIL-QUESTIONS WITH *DO*, *DOES*, *DID*

Mr West gets home at a quarter to six every day, *doesn't he?*
Miss Green doesn't go to the office on Saturdays, *does she?*
Roger and David sleep in the same room, *don't they?*
They don't sleep in the same bed, *do they?*
Harry began to study Italian a few months ago, *didn't he?*
Mrs Kelly didn't help her husband to change the wheel, *did she?*

CAN, ABLE

Mr Hobbs *cannot speak* Spanish. He is learning Spanish. He *will be able to speak* Spanish next year.

I *cannot go* to Spain this year. I hope I *shall be able to go* next year.

Can John *do* the work without help? *Was* John *able to do* the work without help? *Will* John *be able to do* the work without help?

SPEND

Where did you spend your summer holidays?
Do you spend much time in learning English?
How much time do you spend listening to the wireless?

I've spent all my money.
He spends most of his money on books.

BECOME

We became quite friendly.
We became good friends.
Mr Black became the richest man in the town.
It is becoming (*or* getting) much warmer.
Are your English lessons becoming (*or* getting) easier?

BY

Did you go *by air* or *by sea*?
Did you come *by bus* or *by train*?
Are you going *by steamer*?
Do they go to school *by bus* or do they walk?
They're going to Scotland *by car*.

ALREADY, STILL, YET

Are Roger and David up yet? (No, they are still in bed. Yes, they are already up.)

Has your brother come back yet? (No, he has not come yet. He is still in London. Yes, he has come already. Yes, he is already here.)

SO (=also)

Both Tom and Harry speak French.
Tom speaks French. So does Harry.

Both Tom and Harry can swim.
Tom can swim. So can Harry.

Milan is in Italy. So is Turin.

Edinburgh and Glasgow are in Scotland. So are Perth and Aberdeen.

Anne has blue eyes. So has Mary.

Anne and Mary have blue eyes. So have Susan and Polly.

NEITHER, NOR

Neither Tom nor Harry has much money.
Tom hasn't much money. Neither (Nor) has Harry.

Neither Roger nor David went to London yesterday.
Roger didn't go to London yesterday. Neither (Nor) did David.

Neither Roger nor David has been to Greece.
Roger hasn't been to Greece. Neither (Nor) has David.

READING-TEXT TWENTY-ONE
SHORT AND EASY CONVERSATIONS

No. 16

Henry: 'I hear[1] you've been to Switzerland this summer. Did you enjoy yourself?'

George: 'Yes, thank you. It was a very enjoyable holiday.'

Henry: 'How did you go? Across France?'

George: 'I flew. One of B.E.A.'s newest air-liners.'

Henry: 'I don't like flying. I flew to Cyprus last year. We flew over the Alps and I didn't see anything except clouds.'

George: 'Oh, I had a good flight. The weather was fine and it took only two and a half hours.'

Henry: 'I think it's much more interesting to travel by road or rail. You can see the country so much better.'

George: 'Yes, that's true. But flying is better for long journeys. How far is it from London to Cyprus? That's quite a long journey, isn't it?'

Henry: 'Yes, it's about nine hundred miles from London to Rome and then about thirteen hundred miles from Rome to Nicosia.'

George: 'Isn't Cyprus rather hot in summer?'

Henry: 'It's hot on the coast. But I spent most of the time several thousand feet above sea level. It's quite cool up in the hills.'

No. 17

(*Miss P has come to Overton from London.*
Mrs Q is an old lady who lives in Overton.)

Miss P: 'What a lovely old village Overton is!'

Mrs Q: 'Yes, isn't it? The most beautiful village in this part of England, I think.'

Miss P: 'I'm sure you enjoy living here. Have you lived here long?'

Mrs Q: 'I've lived here all my life. I was born in Overton.'

Miss P: 'Have you ever been to other countries?'

Mrs Q: 'No, I've never been out of England. I've been to London twice.'

[1] *I hear:* I've been told (that).

Miss P: 'Did you enjoy seeing London?'

Mrs Q: 'Not much. There are too many people in London. And too many motor-cars, too many buses, too much noise. I was glad to be home again, both times.'

Miss P: 'And has your husband always lived here, too?'

Mrs Q: 'No, he wasn't born in Overton. He's lived here only since the year we were married. That was 1914. We were married on August the fourth. I always remember the date; it was the day the first World War began. Yes, my husband's lived in Overton since 1914.'

Miss P: 'Well, you've been married a long time, haven't you? Your children have all left home now, I suppose.'

Mrs Q: 'Yes, there are six of them. They were all born here. They were all christened in the church here and all went to school here. But now they've left the village and gone to live in the town.'

Miss P: 'You mean Coventry? How far away is Coventry?'

Mrs Q: 'Not far. About fifteen miles. My four sons are working in the big motor works there. My two girls are married to men who work there.'

Miss P: 'Do you go and see them sometimes?'

Mrs Q: 'No, but they often come to see me. The boys have motor-cycles and it doesn't take them long to come over.'

No. 18

Mrs D: 'I haven't been feeling well, doctor.'

Dr Y: 'What's wrong, Mrs D?'

Mrs D: 'I've had pains here—just below where my heart is.'

Dr Y: 'Do you have these pains all the time?'

Mrs D: 'No, not all the time. They usually come after meals.'

Dr Y: 'After meals, eh? Do you eat very big meals?'

Mrs D: 'Well, I *am* very fond of my food.'

Dr Y: 'That's probably the reason why you have these pains near the heart. You'd better not eat quite so much. Lighter meals, that'll probably put you right.[1] What's your weight?'

Mrs D: 'About two hundred pounds,[2] I think.'

[1] *put you right:* make you well again.

[2] 200 lb. = 90 kilograms.

Dr Y: 'Try to get your weight down to a hundred and sixty pounds.[1] Not so much bread. No sugar in your tea. No cake.'

Mrs D: 'Well, I'll try, but it's not going to be easy. I've always been fond of good things to eat.'

No. 19

The Clergyman: 'I haven't seen you at church for a long time, Mrs Robinson. Won't you come next Sunday?'

Mrs Robinson: 'It *is* a long time since I was at church. And you won't see me there next Sunday!'

The Clergyman: 'I'm sorry to hear you say that. What's the reason?'

Mrs Robinson: 'I'll tell you the reason. My husband died a year ago. You ought to know that; you buried him. I've five young children. You ought to know that; you christened them all. I have to work to get money for their food and clothes. I'm an office cleaner. I'm down on my knees cleaning office floors six mornings a week. I go to work at seven o'clock, when you're still comfortably asleep in bed. And when I get home, I'm down on my knees cleaning floors here. So when Sunday comes I *don't* want to go to church and get down on my knees again! I like to put my feet up and rest!'

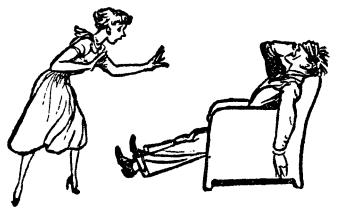
[1] 160 lb. = 73 kilograms.

Born on a Monday

SOLOMON
GRUNDY

Christened on a Tuesday

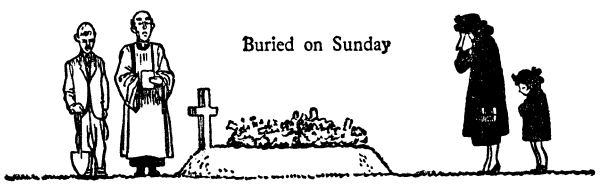
Married on a Wednesday



Ill one Thursday

Worse on Friday

Died on Saturday



Buried on Sunday

That was the end of Solomon Grundy.

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 30

Adjective Patterns

Adjective x (*that*) clause; Adjective x *to*-infinitive.

I'm We're	glad .	. . . . .	. { you can come. you are well again.
	sorry .	. (that) .	. { you can't come. your mother is ill.
	sure .	. . . . .	. { you'll enjoy your holiday. they will help.
	glad .	. { to know (that) you're well again. to see you.	
	sorry .	. { to hear (that) you've been ill. to learn (that) you can't come.	
	sure .	. { to see him. to be there.	

THE VERBAL NOUN

1. As the object of the verb:
   Do you like *flying*?
   Mrs Kelly enjoys *motoring*.
   I don't remember *borrowing* any books from you.
   Miss Blake teaches *typing*.
   Miss Green learnt *typing* from Miss Blake.
2. As the subject, or part of the subject:
   Flying is better for very long journeys.
   Travelling by car is more interesting.
   Climbing in the Alps without a guide is dangerous.
   Cleaning office floors makes Mrs Robinson tired.
   Living in England will help you to learn English.
3. As the object of a preposition:
   George is very fond of *climbing*.
   We thanked Mr Smith for *helping* us.
   We are thinking of *going* to Spain in April.
   Before *sending* a letter, you must put a stamp on the envelope.
   After *finishing* this book, you will know a lot of English.

FAR; A LONG WAY, ETC.

1. In questions:
   How far is it from London to Rome?
   How far did you go?
   Did you go *far*?
2. In negative sentences:
   We did*n't* go *far*.
   It's *not far* to the station.
   The sea is *not far away*.
3. In affirmative sentences:
   We went *as far as* the bridge over the river.
   It's *too far* to walk; we'd better go by bus.
   It's *a long way* from here to the nearest town.
   We've come *a long way*.

HOW OFTEN?

Once, twice, three (several, two or three, four, etc.) times; ever; never; often; sometimes.

How often have you been to London? I've been there *once* (*several times*, etc.).

Have you *ever* been to Rome? Yes, I've been there *several times*. Yes, I've *often* been there. No, I've *never* been there. Yes, I *went* to Rome *two years ago*. Yes, I *went* there *in 1952*.

TAKE (some patterns)

(1) He took his coat off. He took the children out for a walk.

(2) Don't take the last cake. Leave it for your sister.

(3) Shall I take you to the station in my car? Will this bus take me to the airport?

(4) The work took (me) a long time. How long does it take (you) to walk to the station?

(5) Take care. (=Be careful.)

PUT (some patterns)

(1) He put his hat on. He put his bag down. She likes to put her feet up.

(2) Put your bag on the table. I put the letters in the drawer.

(3) I put my watch right when we had the eight o'clock news. Lighter meals will probably put you right.

READING-TEXT TWENTY-TWO

A LETTER

(The writer of this letter is a European girl. She is going to study at King's College, part of the University of London. This is the first time she has been to England. The letter is to a friend.)

11 —— Road
London, N.W.5
15 September 19—

Dear Frieda

I've been in England three months now. I hope you don't think I've forgotten you. There have been so many places to see and so many things to do that I've not had much time for writing letters.

I shall soon be starting my studies at King's College. So far[1] I've been learning about England and British ways of living. I won't tell you about London. There are plenty of good books you can read and plenty of pictures you can look at. I'm sure you'll be more interested to know what I think about life here.

I find some of the customs new and interesting. People here do not shake hands as much as we do in Europe. During the first few weeks I was often surprised because people did not put out their hands when I met them. Men raise[2] their hats to women but not to each other. When you go to a friend's house for a meal, it's not the custom to say 'Thank you' at the end of the meal as in our country. Here you wait until you are leaving to go home and then you say 'Thank you' for having been asked to come.

Many Englishmen are very good[3] to their wives in the house. Very few people, even people with quite a lot of money, have servants in their homes. It's very difficult to get servants, they say, and servants' wages[4] are high. So the

[1] *so far:* until now.
[2] *raise:* (here =) lift.
[3] *good:* (here =) kind.
[4] *wages:* money paid to servants and workmen for the work they do.

men help their wives in many ways. They clean the windows when they are at home on Saturday afternoons. They often wash up the dishes after supper in the evening. That's something very few men in our country do, isn't it? I think I shall marry an Englishman! It's very difficult to know whether an Englishman is married if you've not been told. Married men do not wear wedding-rings in England.

I always thought that the last meal of the day was dinner. My English friends usually call it supper. They tell me that with no servants it's easier to have a light meal about seven or half-past. Years ago, when people had servants, they had dinner in the evening. Of course, they still have dinner in the evening if they're *very* rich. If you're staying at a hotel you still have dinner in the evening, but quite early. Before the last war concerts and plays used to start at eight or half-past. Now most of them start much earlier. Half-past seven is the time at many of the London theatres.

Sunday is a very quiet day in London. All the shops are closed and so are the theatres and most of the cinemas. Londoners like to get out of town on Sundays. There are thousands of cars on the roads into the country. The south coast is only fifty or sixty miles away and people like to go down to the sea for the day. I went to Brighton one Sunday with some friends. I enjoyed the journey but not the swimming. The water was very cold.

There are very few outdoor cafés here. That's because the weather changes so often and so quickly, I suppose. The sun may be shining one minute and then, a few minutes later, it may be raining. I think our European custom of sitting outdoors with a glass of beer or wine or a cup of coffee is a very good one. Here, when people want a rest while they're out shopping, they go into tea-rooms or tea-shops. The tea-rooms in the West End of London are full of women shoppers between four and five o'clock. Tea here is very good, much better than coffee.

I found it difficult to understand English money for the first few weeks. If I bought something costing threepence and gave the girl in the shop a shilling, I put out my hand for sevenpence change. I was surprised to get ninepence change and thought the girl was making a mistake. Then I remembered that there are twelve pence in a shilling. It was sometimes difficult to understand what the shop

girls said. For 'halfpenny' they say something like 'hape-ney'[1] and for 'twopence' they say 'tuppence'.[2] Now I'm getting on quite well.

What a lot of foreigners there are in London! When I travel on the buses I hear half the languages of Europe. London is full of people from all parts of the world during the summer. I've often stopped people in the street to ask the way and have found that they, like me, are not Londoners. Now, if I want help, I ask a policeman. The London policemen are always ready to help. Most of them are tall and good-looking men.

Everybody here is very kind to me, but there are times when I think of home and am rather sad. Then I turn the radio on and listen to programmes from home in my own language. I sometimes get a little tired of English cooking. Once a week I go to Soho. Soho is a part of London where there are all sorts of restaurants, French, Italian, Greek, Spanish, Indian, and Chinese. So when I'm tired of English cooking I go to one of the Soho restaurants. Sometimes I even have a bottle of wine! Wine isn't cheap in England. It isn't something we drink every day!

English people do not talk as much as we do. I've often travelled by train and nobody has spoken to me during the journey. I know one Englishman who is unusual: he speaks seven languages. And he can be silent[3] in seven languages! But I've found one way to make him talk. He's interested in mountain-climbing. If I ask him about climbing he's always ready to talk.

This is a long letter, isn't it? I must stop and say 'Good-bye' to you now. Please write and tell me how you are and what you and your friends are doing.

Love from

Natalie.

[1] *halfpenny:* ˈheipni.
[2] *twopence, tuppence:* ˈtʌpəns.
[3] *be silent:* say nothing.

FOR STUDY

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

1. How often?

1. *How often* have you been to London?
2. Have you *ever* been to Athens?
3. Mr Green has *never* been to Rome.
4. Have you *ever* travelled by air?
5. We have *often* had meals at Soho restaurants.
6. I have read this book *three times.*
7. She has been there *twice.*

2. Since when? How long?

1. Natalie has been in London *since the middle of July.*
2. Natalie has been in London (*for*) *three months.*
3. *How long* have you been learning English?
4. I have been learning English *since last October.*
5. He has been writing *since nine o'clock.*
6. They've been living in Leeds *for several years.*
7. They've been married *for twenty years.*

THE PRESENT PERFECT AND THE PAST TENSES

1. Have you *ever* been to Belgrade? Yes, I'*ve been* there *once.* I *went* there *in 1952.*
2. Have you *ever* travelled by air? Yes, I'*ve often travelled* by air. I *flew* round the world *two years ago.*
3. Have you *ever* seen 'Hamlet'? Yes, I'*ve seen* 'Hamlet' *several times.* I *saw* it at Stratford on Avon *three years ago* and at the London theatres *in 1950 and 1952.*

THE 'TO'-INFINITIVE

1. After adjectives and past participles

I am We were You will be	glad sorry pleased surprised interested	to know to learn to hear	that . . .

2. After nouns and pronouns

1. There are many *places to see* here (places that we ought to see).
2. I have a lot of *things to do* (things that I must do) today.
3. Have you no *books to read* (books that you can read)?
4. Give me *something to look at* (something that I can look at) while I'm waiting.
5. Isn't there *anything* (for me) *to do* (anything that I can do)?
6. There's *nothing to eat* (nothing that we can eat) in the house.
7. Is this the *right way to do* it (the way in which I ought to do it)?
8. She says she has *no clothes to wear* (no clothes that are good enough to wear).

IT

It is not the custom here *for men to raise their hats to each other.*
It is not usual *to say 'Thank you'* until you leave the house.
Is *it* difficult *to understand English money?*
Do you find *it* difficult *to understand English money?*
(Cf. Do you find English money difficult to understand?)

COUNTRY; TOWN

1. France, Spain, Portugal and Greece are countries in Europe.
2. Brazil is a large country in South America.
3. On Sundays there are thousands of cars on the roads into the country.
4. Mr and Mrs Kelly were driving along a road in the country (a country road).
5. Mr Rich has a house in the country (a country house) and also a house in London (a town house).
6. Milan is a large town in Italy.
7. Which do you like more, town life or country life?
8. We're going up to town (e.g. to London) next week.
9. Mr Green is out of town this week.
10. Will you be in town next month?

WAY

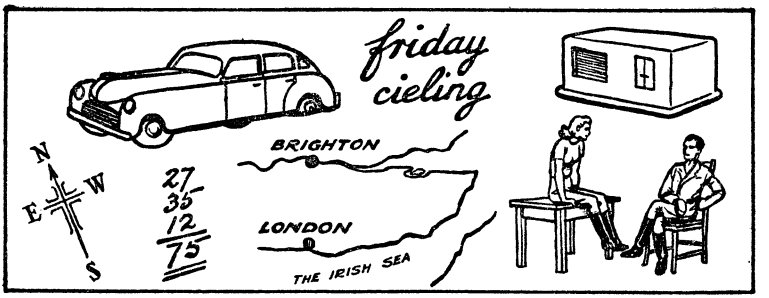
1. Look this way (that way).
2. Look both ways before you cross the road.
3. Is this the way to the station?
4. Can you tell me the way to the post office?
5. The boy lost his way coming down the mountain.
6. It's a long way from London to Buenos Aires.
7. We've walked a long way.
8. Do it this way. (Do it like this.)
9. Don't do it that way. (Don't do it like that.)
10. Is this the right way to do it?
11. You're doing it the wrong way.
12. He has helped me in many ways.
13. There are many ways of using the word 'way'.

ASK

1. *Ask (somebody) for something*
   He asked (me) for a match.
   What did she ask you for?
2. *Ask (somebody) about something*
   Did you ask (him) about his journey?
   He asked (me) about my new motor-car.
3. *Ask somebody to do something*
   Mr Dobson asked Miss Green to marry him.
   Mr Brown asked his wife to sew a button on his coat.
4. *Ask (somebody) something*
   The policeman asked (us) a lot of questions.
   He asked (me) my name.
   We'd better ask (somebody) the way.
   Ask your teacher how to spell the word.
   I'll ask her what she wants.
   Ask her whether she can come.
   I asked the conductor where to get off the bus.
5. *Ask somebody in*, etc.
   They asked me in (i.e. to come into the house).
   Shall we ask her to dinner (i.e. to come and have dinner with us)?

READING-TEXT TWENTY-THREE

§ 1



Look at this picture. Is there anything wrong in this picture? Yes, there are several things wrong.

Is it right or wrong to put the west on the right side and the east on the left side? It is wrong. The east ought to be on the right side and the west ought to be on the left side.

Look at the motor-car. How many wheels has it? It has only three. The motor-car ought to have four wheels but it has only three. A motor-car is no use if it has only three wheels.

Look at the numbers. Do twenty-seven, thirty-five, and twelve add up to seventy-five? Add them up and see. No, seventy-five is not the right answer; it is a mistake. These numbers add up to seventy-four, not seventy-five. The answer ought to be seventy-four.

Look at the wireless set. There is something wrong with the wireless set. There are no controls on this set. We cannot switch the set on because there are no controls. The set is useless without controls.

Look at the two words at the top of the picture. Is there anything wrong here? Yes, the word 'Friday' ought not to begin with a small letter; it ought to begin with a capital letter. Is there anything wrong with the other word? Yes, the spelling is wrong. What is the right way to spell this word? It is c-e-i-l-i-n-g. The *e* comes before the *i*, not after the *i*.

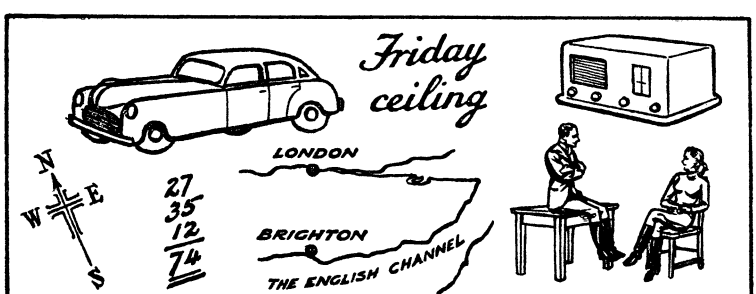
Look at the map. Is there anything wrong on the map? It is a

map of south-east England. There are several mistakes on this map. London ought not to be on the south coast; it ought to be on the River Thames. Brighton ought not to be on the River Thames; it ought to be on the south coast. London and Brighton are on the wrong places on the map.

Are there any other mistakes on the map? Yes, there is another bad mistake. The Irish Sea is not between England and France; it is between Ireland and Great Britain. The right name for the sea between England and France is the English Channel.

What can you see in the bottom right-hand corner? You can see a man and a woman. Is there anything wrong here? Yes, there certainly is. The man is sitting on the chair and the woman is sitting on the table. The man is not very polite, is he? He ought to let the woman sit on the chair. He ought to sit on the table.

Now look at the picture below. All the mistakes have been put right. The west has been put on the left side and the east has been put on the right side. The motor-car now has four wheels. It is no longer useless. The three numbers have now been added up rightly. There are now four controls on the wireless set. The word 'Friday' has been given a capital F and the spelling of the word 'ceiling' is now right. London has been placed on the Thames and Brighton has been placed on the south coast. The sea between England and France has been given its right name. The man has given his chair to the woman and he is now sitting on the table top.



§ 2

SOME COMPOUNDS

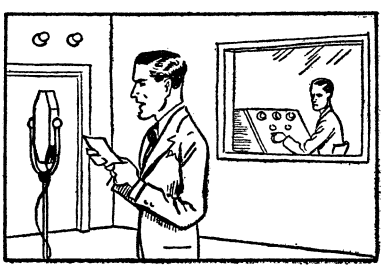
A girl with blue eyes is a blue-eyed girl. A man with long legs is a long-legged man. A woman with white hair is a white-haired woman. Children who have good looks are good-looking children.

What do you do when you want to buy clothes? You go to a shop. If you can find clothes that are the right size for you, and if they are ready to wear, you will probably buy them. They are called ready-made clothes. If you cannot find clothes that are the right size, you will go to a tailor's shop. A tailor is a man who makes clothes. He will measure you carefully and will then make clothes for you. Such clothes are called tailor-made clothes.

What do we call a man who is dressed badly? We call him a badly-dressed man. A woman who is dressed well is called a well-dressed woman.

What do you wear when it rains heavily? You wear a coat that will keep the rain out. Such a coat is called a raincoat. It is made of waterproof cloth, cloth that does not let water pass through. The man in this picture is wearing a raincoat. He is also carrying an umbrella. We have a lot of rain in England. If you come to England, bring both a raincoat and an umbrella. You will find them useful.

If the floor, walls and ceiling of a room are made so that sound cannot pass through them, we say that the room is sound-proof. There are sound-proof rooms in all broadcasting stations. The man in this picture is standing at a microphone in a sound-proof room.



No. 20

A: 'You know Smith, don't you?'

B: 'Which Smith do you mean? I know several Smiths.'

A: 'James Smith, I mean. The man who goes up to town with us every day.'

B: 'Oh, yes, I know the man you mean. Why do you ask?'

A: 'He asked me to lend him five pounds last week.'

B: 'Oh, and did you?'

A: 'Yes, I did. Perhaps I was foolish. Do you think he will pay the money back?'

B: 'No, I don't suppose he will. James Smith doesn't often pay back money he borrows.'

A: 'Oh, that *is* bad news. I suppose I've lost my money.'

B: 'I'm afraid you have.'

No. 21

(*Mr Spratt is a silent man. His wife finds it difficult to make him talk. He has just come back from church. He and his wife are having lunch.*)

Mrs Spratt: 'Were there many people at church this morning, Henry?'

Mr Spratt: 'About twenty.'

Mrs Spratt: 'Did the clergyman give a good sermon?'

Mr Spratt: 'Yes.'

Mrs Spratt: 'What was the sermon about, dear? Do tell me.'

Mr Spratt: 'Sin.'

Mrs Spratt: 'And what did he say about sin, dear?'

Mr Spratt: 'He was against it.'

No. 22

Mr McDonald: 'Good morning, Green. I hear there are some new people who've come to live next door to you.'

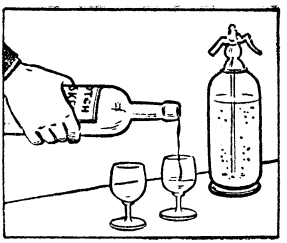
Green: 'Yes, that's right. Their name is McVitie.'

McDonald: 'Have you spoken to any of them yet? What sort of people are they?'

Green: 'I've met the man. He's a real Scot.'

McDonald: 'I'm glad to hear that.'

Green: 'I asked him into my house yesterday evening, and offered him some whisky. And when I said "Say when", he waited until the glass was quite full before he said the word.'



No. 23
ON THE ROAD

Jack: 'Are we on the right road?'

Jill: 'I think so.'[1]

Jack: 'You think so. Aren't you sure?'

Jill: 'No, I'm not sure. I've only been along this road once before.'

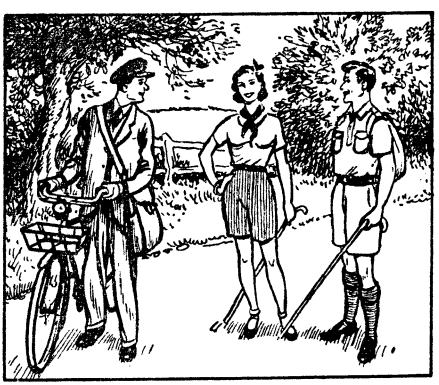
Jack: 'Then we'd better ask someone, hadn't we?'

Jill: 'Yes, that's the right thing to do. We don't want to lose our way. Look, there's a postman. He'll know.'

Jack: 'Does this road go to Henfield?'

Postman: 'Yes, this is the Henfield road.'

Jack: 'Is it very far?'



Postman: 'No, not very far. About an hour's walk.'

Jack: 'There are no buses to Henfield along this road, are there?'

Postman: 'Oh yes, but the buses don't come very often. Only about four times a day.'

Jack: 'Do you know when the next bus comes along?'

Postman: 'Not until half-past seven. You can be in Henfield long before then if you walk.'

Jack: 'Well, thank you. We'd better walk. It's no good[2] waiting an hour and a half for a bus.'

[1] I think *so:* I think *that we are on the right road.* [2] *no good:* no use.

FOR STUDY

USE (n. and v.)

Wood has many uses ['ju:siz]. We use [ju:z] it for making chairs and tables. It is used [ju:zd] for building houses. It is used for making matches.

A motor-car is no use [ju:s] (is useless) without wheels.

It is no use taking (it is useless to take) English lessons if you are not ready to work hard.

What's the use of talking to that man? (It's no use talking to that man.) He never listens to what I say.

SO, NOT

1. 'Are we on the right road?'
   'I think so.'
   (I think *we are on the right road.*)
2. 'Do you think Smith will pay the money back?'
   'I don't suppose so.'
   (I don't suppose *he will pay the money back.*)
3. 'Is it going to rain?'
   'I hope not.'
   (I hope *it's not going to rain.*)
4. 'Is the weather going to stay fine?'
   'I'm afraid not.'
   (I'm afraid *it's not going to stay fine.*)
5. 'You'll have to eat less if you want to get your weight down.'
   'I suppose so.' *or* 'I'm afraid so.'
   (I suppose *I shall have to eat less if I want to get my weight down.*)
6. 'Mr White has gone to Malta.'
   'So I've heard.' *or* 'So I've been told.'
   (I've heard *that he has gone to Malta.*)
7. 'Mrs Kelly is learning to drive.'
   'So her husband told me.'
   (Her husband told me *that she was learning to drive.*)

HAD BETTER

1. You'd better not eat so much. (Cf. You oughtn't to eat so much. You mustn't eat so much.)
2. If you feel tired you'd better stop and have a rest.
3. Hadn't we better wait until the rain stops?
4. Hadn't you better hurry if you want to get the eight o'clock train? It's getting late.
5. What had I better do? (Cf. What do you think I ought to do?).

NEWS (Singular)

'This is the BBC. Here *is* the news.'
What'*s* the news? The news from home *is* bad.
Here is an interesting *piece of news.*

SAY and TELL (some patterns)

1. Tell me your name. Tell me what you've been doing. Did she tell you where she had been? Tell me how to spell the word 'ceiling'.
2. Shall I tell you about my holidays? I won't tell you about London.
3. The doctor told her not to eat so much. They told me to wait.
4. What did the doctor say to you? He said nothing to me about his journey. What did the clergyman say about sin?

FIND (three patterns)

1. I've lost my ring. I can't find it anywhere. Have you found the book you lost last week? Yes, I found it under the bed.
2. Do you find English difficult? Do you find it difficult to understand English money? Did you find the hotel beds comfortable? Mrs Spratt finds it difficult to make her husband talk.
3. I found (=learnt) that these people were from Italy. She found that she had made a mistake in adding up the numbers.

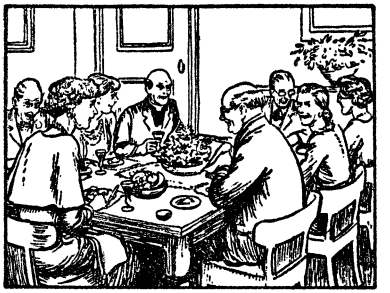
READING-TEXT TWENTY-FOUR

FROM MR WALTON'S DIARY

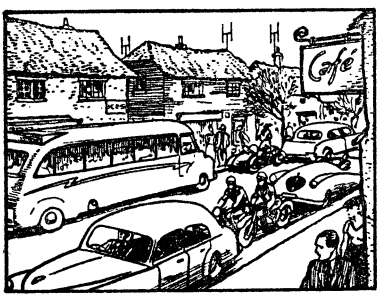
March 17: It rained heavily all morning. The rain stopped about two o'clock and I went out for a walk. There was a cold wind blowing, so I put on my heaviest and warmest coat. As I was walking along the High Street the wind blew my hat off. I ran after it. The wind carried it into the road and I ran out to get it. I was almost knocked down by a car. I have just listened to the nine o'clock news. It will freeze hard in most parts of the country, they say.

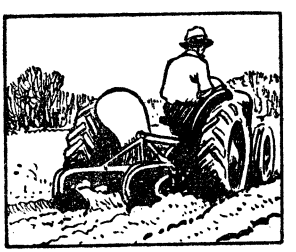
April 20: We're having spring weather now. The sun shone for several hours during the early part of the day. Now the sky is cloudy and it looks like rain. The rain will help things to grow. The gardens are full of spring flowers and all the people in the village are busy sowing seeds. The man next door has been busy cutting the grass in his garden. I shall have to start cutting the grass in my garden soon. It's hard work, but it has to be done.

June 14: I think June is one of the best months in the year. The temperature was almost eighty this afternoon. The children enjoy the warm weather. I saw seven or eight of them in the river after school. Most of them were good swimmers. One small girl was learning. Her elder sister was teaching her. I used to swim in this river when I was a boy. Now I find the water too cold even on a day like this. I can't remember when I last went swimming. Probably it was during that enjoyable holiday we had ten years ago on one of the Greek islands.



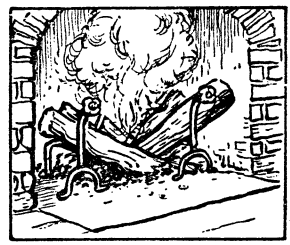
August 5: This is my wife's birthday. She's fifty-seven. We asked a few old friends in to dinner: the doctor, the clergyman, the headmaster of the village school, and their wives. Like most elderly[1] people, I suppose, we spent most of the evening talking about old times. This was a quiet little village thirty years ago. Now, every Sunday hundreds of cars and coaches pass through the High Street at what I think is a very dangerous speed. They make the village almost as noisy as the streets of a large town. When I was a boy I used to enjoy riding on the backs of the big farm horses. Today there are very few horses working on the farms. The farm workers today drive tractors, not horses, and a man is not much use on the farm unless[2] he knows all about machines. When I was a boy we had no electricity in the village. Now every house in the village has a radio set and half of them have television sets. Is it a good thing for children to sit in front of a television set all evening? It's probably bad for their eyes. They ought to be outdoors walking or playing. When my young friends ask me why I haven't bought a television set, I tell them there are thousands of good books I still want to read. I can't find time for both reading and television.





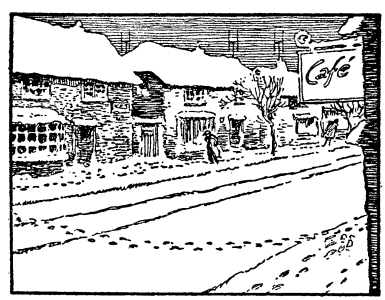
[1] *elderly:* rather old.
[2] *unless:* if . . . not.

October 11: It's beginning to get quite cold. We're glad to have fires and have been burning wood for the last few weeks. Those old apple trees that were cut down last winter will give us wood for the fires most of this winter. Our neighbours[1] have electric fires. They don't like fires that burn wood or coal: too much smoke and dirt, they say. I like to see a wood fire in the living-room and I like an electric fire in the bedroom.



December 18: Only a week to Christmas now. We're looking forward to having the children with us for the holidays, and the three grandchildren.[2] We ought to go to town and buy presents for them. London will be full of people, I suppose, and there will be so many things in the shops that it will be difficult to know what to buy. If we have an early breakfast tomorrow we can catch the half-past eight train and be in London by ten. We can do our shopping before lunch and go to a theatre in the afternoon. I don't think we've been to a theatre for three or four years.

January 5: It has been snowing for three days and nights now. In places the snow is already three feet deep. The postman was an hour late this morning. The trains are all late, and there are very few cars and vans on the road. If it freezes the roads will be very dangerous. There's nothing worse than frozen snow. The birds don't like this sort of weather. They can't find food. We've put out a lot of bread for them.



The worst winter I remember was the winter we came to live here. The snow was so deep that for several days we were cut off from the rest of the country. We had no letters and no newspapers. I hope it isn't going to be as bad again this January!

[1] *neighbours:* people who live near. [2] *grandchildren:* children's children.

No. 24

Henry: 'Are you still studying Spanish?'

James: 'Yes, but I don't get enough time for it. I have so many other things to do.'

Henry: 'It's the same with me. I can read Spanish now without much difficulty, but I still find it rather difficult to speak Spanish. And I don't always understand people when they speak Spanish to me.'

James: 'We don't hear Spanish spoken enough, I suppose. Do you listen to the wireless programmes from Spain?'

Henry: 'Yes, I listen to the news and talks from Madrid. That helps me to understand spoken Spanish but not to speak Spanish.'

James: 'We must go to Spain, or South America, for a holiday one day.'

Henry: 'Yes, that'll be the best way.'

No. 25

Mr White: 'Are you fond of gardening?'

Mr Green: 'No, not very. Do you like it?'

Mr White: 'Yes, I'm very fond of it. I'm never so happy as when I'm busy in the garden.'

Mr Green: 'Gardening's too much like hard work for me. If I have time to spare I like to play tennis or go for a long country walk.'

Mr White: 'Oh, I think of gardening as play, not as work.'

Mr Green: 'Well, it's a good thing we haven't all the same likes and dislikes, isn't it?'

No. 26

AT THE SEA-SIDE

§ 1 (*Before breakfast*)

(*John and Tom are spending their summer holiday together at the sea-side. They are at a hotel. John goes to Tom's bedroom and knocks at the door.*)

John: 'Good morning, Tom! Hadn't you better be getting up? It's late.'

Tom: 'Is that you, John? Come in. What's the time?'

John: 'Half-past seven.'

Tom: 'That isn't late. But I'll soon be ready. What shall we do after breakfast?'

John: 'I'm afraid this hotel is rather dear. Shall we go out and look for a cheaper place?'

Tom: 'Yes, that's a very good idea. Twenty shillings a night is more than I want to pay.'

John: 'Are you nearly ready now?'

Tom: 'I shall be ready in a minute. Where are my shoes? Ah, here they are.'

§ 2 (*After breakfast*)

Tom: 'Do you know the way to the sea? This must be it, I think.'

John: 'Yes, there's the sea! Why, we're quite near.'

Tom: 'There are some boats. What d'you say to a row?'

John: 'I don't think we've time now. We want to find a cheaper hotel. But we may as well have a swim. That won't take long.'

Tom: 'I shan't swim. It's too cold for me.'

John: 'Well, look here—I'll have a swim and you go and look for another hotel. You're better than I am at that sort of thing. You'll find me here when you get back.'

§ 3 (*An hour later*)

Tom: 'Well, how did you like your swim? Wasn't the water very cold?'

John: 'The water was rather cold but I enjoyed it. Did you find a cheaper hotel?'

Tom: 'Yes, I found one not far from here. Fifteen shillings a night, bed, bath and breakfast.'

John: 'Well done! Shall we move in this afternoon, after lunch?'

Tom: 'Yes, that'll be all right. And now we may as well have a walk. Which way shall we go? Into the country?'

John: 'I think we might go along the coast for a few miles. We can always get a bus back if we're tired.'

Tom: 'Very well, let's do that.'

FOR STUDY

USED TO

I used to [juːst tu] swim in this river when I was a boy.

There used to be a cinema in the town, but now all the people have television sets.

You used to live in Leeds, use(d)n't you ['juːsnt juː]? (*or* didn't you?)

Use(d)n't she to live in Manchester before she was married?

SO ... THAT

The snow was so deep that the postman was an hour late.

The weather was so bad that we didn't go out.

The water was so cold that he didn't enjoy his swim.

There are so many things in the shops that it is difficult to know what to buy.

I'm so tired that I can't walk home. Let's get a bus back.

GOOD, WELL, BETTER, BEST

John, Henry and Tom are good tennis players. They play tennis well. John plays better than Henry and Tom. John is a better player than Henry and Tom. John plays best. John is the best player of the three.

BAD, BADLY, WORSE, WORST

Anne, Alice and Mary are bad tennis players. They play tennis badly. Anne plays worse than Alice and Mary. Anne is a worse player than Alice and Mary. Anne plays worst. Anne is the worst player of the three.

The weather has been bad this week. Next week it will probably be worse. The worst winter I remember was the winter of 1942.

WELL, ILL

I hope you're quite well.

He isn't feeling very well this evening.

Harry was ill last week, but he's better (he's not so ill) this week.

I'm sorry to hear you're not feeling well, I hope you'll soon be better.

Tom has been ill for several weeks. He's much worse today.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Shall we go for a walk? Shall we have a swim? Shall we listen to the wireless?

2. Let's go for a walk (, shall we?). Let's have a swim (, shall we?). Let's listen to the wireless (, shall we?).

3. We may (might) as well go for a walk. We may (might) as well have a swim. We may (might) as well listen to the wireless.

BEEN, GONE

I have been for a walk. Mary has been for a walk, too. (We are both back now.)

Alice has gone for a walk. (She is not back yet.)

We have been to the theatre twice this month.

They have gone to the theatre this evening. (They are now at the theatre.)

Mr Green has been to Italy several times.

Mr Black has gone to Italy. (He is now in Italy or on his way to Italy.)

Have you ever been up in an aeroplane?

BUSY

What a busy woman you are!

I've been busy all week.

This is one of the busiest shopping streets in London.

He has been busy writing letters all afternoon.

They were busy sowing seeds.

ELDER, ELDEST

Her elder sister is called Mary.

The eldest son is going to be a teacher.

My elder brother is in Brazil.

Their eldest daughter is still unmarried.

Which is the elder of the two sisters?

(Cf. Mary is two years *older* than Alice.)

READING-TEXT TWENTY-FIVE

THE BLACK FAMILY AT BREAKFAST

§ 1

Mrs Black: 'Your hair's getting very long, David. Don't you think you ought to have it cut?'

David: 'Yes, it *is* long, isn't it? I can never find time for a hair-cut.'

Mrs Black: 'But you mustn't go about looking like that! You *must* find time.'

David: 'Very well, Mother, I'll have my hair cut this afternoon.'

§ 2

Mrs Black: 'Stand up a minute, Roger. Let me see your clothes.'

Roger: 'What's wrong with them, Mother? Are they getting too small for me? I thought I had stopped growing.'

Mrs Black: 'No, there's nothing wrong with the size. You don't grow out of your clothes now. You used to, when you were younger. I had to buy you new clothes every six months. But look at the dirt on that suit! You mustn't go about like that. You must have that suit cleaned.'

Roger: 'I had this suit cleaned only two months ago.'

Mrs Black: 'Well, even if you did, it'll have to be cleaned again. What will the neighbours think? What will your friends think?'

Roger: 'I'll go upstairs and change at once. There isn't much time before I have to leave to catch my train.'

§ 3

Mr Black: 'The dining-room is rather dark this morning, isn't it, Mary?'

Mrs Black: 'Yes, it *is* dark, isn't it? But the sky is dark. Look at all those black clouds. It's going to rain soon, I think. You'd better all take your raincoats and umbrellas.'

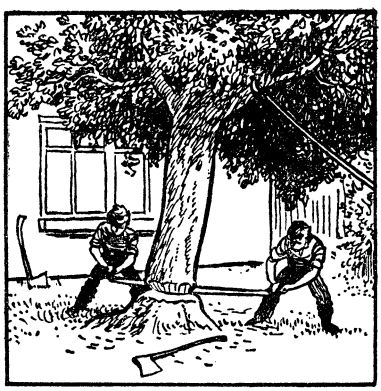
David: 'I think one reason why the room is dark is that tree. It's growing too tall.'

Mr Black: 'That tree by the window? Yes, it *is* getting big. It cuts off a lot of the light, I'm sure.'

David: 'I think that's why the room is so dark nowadays. This room used to be quite light. We get the morning sunshine—when the sun's shining.'

Mr Black: 'Well, if that's the reason, we can soon put it right. I'll have that tree cut down. I'll have it cut down next week.'

David: 'Oh, please let me cut it down, Father. Don't get a man to do it. I enjoy using an axe and a saw. Roger and I can do it together.'



Mr Black: 'Of course, David. You and Roger can cut the tree down if you want to. Cheaper for me; I shan't have to pay a man to do it.'

Mrs Black: 'Well, Roger, it didn't take you long to change into another suit.'

Roger: 'No, only a few minutes. Will you pass the sugar, please, David?'

David: 'Here you are! Father says we can cut down that tree. You'll help me, won't you?'

Roger: 'Certainly. I shall enjoy doing it.'

Mr Black: 'Be sure the tree falls away from the house and not through the window! I don't want to pay for a lot of new glass.'

David: 'We'll do it one afternoon this week, perhaps on Saturday. And we'll take care the tree falls the right way.'

§ 4

David: 'You look rather tired this morning, Father. Aren't you feeling well?'

Mr Black: 'Not very well, David. I *am* tired. I slept badly last night.'

David: 'I'm very sorry, Father. What kept you awake? Ought you to see a doctor?'

Mr Black: 'Oh, it's nothing much. Only a bad tooth. I'm going to have it out this afternoon.'

Roger: 'That's the best thing to do. If you have a bad tooth pulled out, it won't hurt you again.'

Mrs Black: 'You're right about that, Roger. A friend of mine had all her teeth out a few years ago. Her new teeth never worry her!'

§ 5

Mr Black: 'Oh, David, will you switch the wireless on, please. It's almost eight o'clock, I think. Time for the news.'

David: 'Certainly, Father.'

Roger: 'Did you switch on, David? There's nothing happening.'

David: 'I'll have a look. Yes, it's switched on.'

Mr Black: 'The set must be out of order. That's very unusual.'

Mrs Black: 'I hope it can soon be put right. There's a good programme of music I want to listen to this evening.'

David: 'I'll take the back of the set off after breakfast and have a quick look at the inside. It may be something quite easy to put right.'

Mr Black: 'Don't try to do it unless you're sure you understand it. You'd better let the man at the radio shop do it. I can telephone and ask him to call.'

David: 'If it's anything difficult I won't try to do it. I certainly won't take all the parts out.'

Mr Black: 'I remember taking a watch to pieces once, many years ago. I spent hours trying to get all the pieces back again. In the end, of course, I had to have it done by a watch-maker.'

§ 6

Mr Black: 'What are you doing this afternoon, Mary?'

Mrs Black: 'I've some shopping to do. I must have my walking shoes repaired. I'll take them to the shoemaker's after lunch.'

Mr Black: 'And what else are you doing? Something more interesting than shopping, I hope.'

Mrs Black: 'Oh, but I like shopping. I enjoy going round the big shops. If I finish my shopping early enough, I may go and have my hair done. If the hairdresser's busy I may go to the cinema. There's a good film at the Regal Cinema this week.'

Mr Black: 'What's the film about?'

Mrs Black: 'Murder. A really good murder film. One of Hollywood's best pictures this year, I'm told.'

Roger: 'What do you think about murder films, Father?'

Mr Black: 'You know I don't like films of any sort, Roger. How often do I go to the cinema? Twice a year, perhaps. Most films are very foolish. I don't understand why people want to go to the cinema every week.'

Roger: 'There are millions of people who go to the films every week. They want to wear clothes like those worn by film stars. They want to look like film stars. They want to live in the way film stars live.'

Mr Black: 'Yes, as I said, most films are very foolish, and most of the people who go to the films are very foolish.'

Mrs Black: 'And is that true of me, James?'

Mr Black: 'No, of course not, my dear. I wasn't thinking of you.'

FOR STUDY

SOME MORE VERB PATTERNS

(1) *grow*

How tall you've grown!
This tree has grown very large.
The boy is growing out of his clothes.
Mr Walton grows flowers in his garden.
Everything in the garden is growing well.
The rain will make things grow.

(2) *look*

She was looking at the hats in the shop windows.
You look rather tired.
Your garden looks very pretty.
It looks like rain.
It looks like being a fine day.

(3) *keep* (see page 97)

I slept badly last night. The noise of the traffic kept me awake.
This heavy coat will keep you warm.
Will this coat keep the rain out?
Will this coat keep me dry?
Keep off (do not walk on) the grass.

IMPOLITE

POLITE

UNLESS

A man is not much use on a farm nowadays unless he knows (*if* he does *not* know) all about machines.

I shall not go swimming unless the water is warm (*if* the water is *not* warm).

Unless it rains (*if* it does *not* rain), we shall go into the country on Sunday.

ELSE

What else (what other thing or things) do you want?
Who else (what other person or persons) did you see?
Where else (to what other place or places) did you go?
Did you see anything else (any other thing or things)?
Let's do something else (something different).
Nobody else (no other person) knows where I'm going.
Are you going anywhere else (to any other place)?

TO HAVE (TO GET) SOMETHING DONE

Where do you have your hair cut?
I must get my hair cut.
I had these clothes cleaned last month.
I shall get this suit cleaned again.
You must have those shoes repaired.
We have had several trees cut down.
He had a tooth (pulled) out yesterday.
We must have the radio set repaired.

SUCH

Such clothes as these (clothes of this sort, clothes made by a tailor) are called tailor-made clothes.

Such a coat (a coat of this sort, a coat that will keep out the rain) is called a raincoat.

COMPOSITION EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1

Rewrite in the plural. Example:

This is a clock. These are clocks.

1. This is a picture.
2. That is a match.
3. Is this a glass?
4. This is not a desk.
5. Is that a table?
6. That is a window.
7. This is a box.
8. Is this a small letter?

EXERCISE 2

Rewrite in the singular. Example:

These are cats. This is a cat.

1. Those are matches.
2. Are these windows?
3. These are not boxes.
4. Are those desks or tables?
5. These are glasses.
6. Are those glasses?
7. These are not books.
8. Are these boxes or books?

EXERCISE 3

Rewrite in the plural. Example:

Is there *a picture* on the wall? Are there *any pictures* on the wall?

1. There is *a cat* in the corner.
2. There is not *a cat* on the chair.
3. Is there *a clock* in this room?
4. There is *a girl* in the classroom.
5. Is there *a boy* in the classroom?
6. There is *a match* in the box.

EXERCISE 4

Rewrite as questions. Example:

This is a desk. Is this a desk?

1. These are books.
2. That is a clock.
3. This is a face.
4. These are boxes.
5. This is a table.
6. There is a book on the table.
7. There are some books on the table.
8. There are some boxes on the floor.
9. There is a clock on the wall.
10. There are some bags in the corner.

EXERCISE 5

Rewrite with *not*. Example:

This is a desk. This is not a desk.

1. It is in the box.
2. The cat is on the floor.
3. These are glasses.
4. Those are boxes.
5. Those are small letters.
6. There is a boy in the picture.
7. The dog is on the table.
8. There are some boxes on the floor.

EXERCISE 6

Answer these questions:

1. How many letters are there in the word *number*?
2. How many pictures are there on page 12?
3. Where is the box of matches in picture number three on page 13?
4. Where is the letter W in the square on page 13?
5. Where is the letter A in this square?
6. Look at page 14. Where is Mr Green standing?
7. Is Mr Q sitting in the front row or in the back row?
8. Is Mr Q sitting between Miss L and Mr H or between Miss Y and Mrs B?
9. Who is sitting between Miss Y and Mrs B?
10. Who is sitting behind Mr C?

EXERCISE 7

Write three sentences in answer to each of these questions. Example:

Is Mrs A sitting between Miss Z and Mr D? No, Mrs A is not sitting between Miss Z and Mr D. She is sitting between Miss X and Mr B. Mr A is sitting between Miss Z and Mr D.

1. Is Mr Q sitting behind Miss Y?
2. Are Miss Y, Mr C and Mrs B sitting in the back row?
3. Is Mr A sitting in the middle of the back row?
4. Is Mrs A standing between the table and the blackboard?
5. Look at page 13. Is the letter Y in the top right-hand corner of the square?

EXERCISE 8

Look at the pictures on pages 16-17. Fill the blanks with *a* or *the*.

1. —— man in picture number one is carrying —— tray.
2. —— men in the second picture are sitting at —— table. —— table is round.
3. —— woman in —— third picture is going into —— shop. There are some hats in —— shop window.
4. On —— tray in —— fifth picture there is —— pot of tea, —— bowl of sugar, and —— jug of milk.
5. —— women in the sixth picture are sitting at —— square table. —— cups on —— table are empty.

EXERCISE 9

Look at pages 16-17. Write three sentences (as in Exercise 7) in answer to each of these questions.

1. Is there a man carrying a tray in picture number five?
2. Are there two bottles on the square table in the sixth picture?
3. Is the shop door in the fourth picture open?

EXERCISE 10

Look at pages 16-18. Fill in these blanks.

1. The men in the —— picture are drinking ——.
2. The —— in the fourth picture are —— —— the hats —— the shop ——.
3. The —— in the sixth picture are —— to drink some ——.
4. There is —— sugar in the bowl in picture number fifteen.
5. Is there —— tea in the cups?
6. The —— in the fifth picture is —— the tray —— the table.
7. How —— hats are there in the shop windows?
8. —— teacups in picture number eight are ——.
9. Number eighteen is a picture of a ——.
10. There is —— sugar in the —— in picture number sixteen.

EXERCISE 11

Put *am*, *is* or *are* in the blanks.

1. Where —— I standing?
2. Miss L, Mr Q and Mr H —— sitting in the back row.
3. Harry —— sitting between Mary and Tom.
4. Where —— Mr Green standing?
5. You —— writing sentences.
6. Mr Green and I —— teachers.
7. —— I carrying a tray?
8. What —— the girl carrying?
9. What —— the women doing?
10. Mr and Mrs A —— in the classroom.

EXERCISE 12

Rewrite as in the example. Example:

These are my books. These books are mine.

1. This is your book.
2. That is her dog.
3. This is his pen.
4. Those are not my children.
5. Are these her pencils?
6. This is his typewriter.
7. This is our house.
8. That is their house.
9. Is this your pencil?
10. This is my pen.

EXERCISE 13

Fill the blanks.

1. I am in front of the blackboard. The blackboard is behind ——.
2. Mr West is sitting at his desk. His typewriter is in front of ——.
3. Miss Y, Mr C and Mrs B are sitting in the front row. Miss X, Mrs A and Mr B are sitting behind ——.
4. Mrs A is in the middle of the room. Mr C is in front of ——.
5. You are writing. Your desk is in front of ——.
6. There is a picture of a dog on page 22. Look at ——.
7. We are sitting in front of the window. The window is behind ——.
8. There are two children in picture number eight on page 23. Look at ——.

EXERCISE 14

Rewrite in the plural. Example:

It is behind *him. They* are behind *them.*

1. The *window* is behind *me.*
2. *He* is standing near the door.
3. *I* am learning English.
4. That *man* is a teacher.
5. This *woman* is sitting at the table.
6. The *boy* has a *piece* of cake in his hand.
7. The *girl* is going to eat her *cake.*
8. *He* is going to wash his hands.
9. *I* am going to wash my hands.

EXERCISE 15

Rewrite as in the example. Example:

Are these books theirs? Are these their books?

1. Is that picture on the wall yours?
2. These knives are hers.
3. Those pencils are mine.
4. These pencils are theirs.
5. Those glasses are yours.
6. These books are not mine.

EXERCISE 16

Make questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers. Examples:

The book is *on the desk.* (*Where* is the book?) John is going to *wash his hands.* (*What* is John going to *do*?) *John* is going to wash his hands. (*Who* is going to wash his hands?)

1. John is standing *at the wash-basin.*
2. There are *two* taps.
3. *Mary* is wearing a white dress.
4. Mrs West is standing *at the garden gate.*
5. Spot is *Mrs West's* dog.
6. The dog's name is *Spot.*
7. Mary has *a pencil* in her hand.
8. *No,* she is not holding the pencil in her left hand.
9. This is *Mary's* bird.

EXERCISE 17

Write in words.

1. $7 = \frac{1}{2} \times 14$
2. $9 = \frac{1}{2} \times 18$
3. $13 = \frac{1}{2} \times 26$
4. $31 = \frac{1}{2} \times 62$
5. $4 = \frac{1}{3} \times 12$
6. $7 = \frac{1}{3} \times 21$
7. $11 = \frac{1}{3} \times 33$
8. $13 = \frac{1}{3} \times 39$
9. $8 = \frac{2}{3} \times 12$
10. $10 = \frac{2}{3} \times 15$
11. $14 = \frac{2}{3} \times 21$
12. $6 = \frac{3}{4} \times 8$
13. $15 = \frac{3}{4} \times 20$
14. $60 = \frac{3}{4} \times 80$
15. $63 = \frac{3}{4} \times 84$

EXERCISE 18

Fill the blanks.

1. There are seven —— in a week.
2. The —— day of the week is Sunday.
3. —— is the second day of the week.
4. Six is a —— of twenty-four.
5. There are sixty —— in an hour.
6. There are twelve —— in a year.
7. Spring, ——, autumn and —— are the four seasons.
8. January is the —— month of the ——.
9. July is, in England, one of the —— months.
10. Today is Thursday; —— was Wednesday and —— is Friday.

EXERCISE 19

Write in words.

Example: 3.15, a quarter past three.

5.05	6.30	11.40	9.20	4.40	7.55	12.45
3.25	3.35	10.15	5.10	7.05	8.50	10.40

EXERCISE 20

Write in words.

Example: 28.2.'39, the twenty-eighth of February, nineteen thirty-nine.

21.1.1921	23.6.'55	13. 3.'54
5.5.1870	12.8.'40	25.12.'14

EXERCISE 21

Write questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers. See the examples with Exercise 16.

1. There are *twelve* months in a year.
2. *Yes*, Saturday is the last day of the week.
3. *No*, in Australia December is one of the summer months.
4. *Five* is a quarter of twenty.
5. *No*, Z is not the first letter of the alphabet; it is the last letter.
6. There are *thirty* days in June.

EXERCISE 22

Write these sentences and put prepositions in the blanks.

1. Cut the bread —— small pieces.
2. What is he looking ——?
3. Picture number six is —— page 33.
4. There is a purse —— picture number five on page 33.
5. The butter dish is —— the tray.
6. There is some butter —— the dish.
7. The time is half —— six.
8. Is there much bread —— the plate?

EXERCISE 23

Look at picture No. 1 on page 32 and answer these questions.

1. How much meat is there in this shop?
2. What has the man in his hand?
3. What is he going to do?
   (Now look at picture No. 2.)
4. How many pieces of meat are there here?
5. What is the man going to put round the meat?
   (Now look at picture No. 3.)
6. Is all the bread white or is some of it brown?
7. Is this a hat shop or a baker's shop?
8. Where is the bread?
   (Now look at picture No. 4.)
9. How much butter is there on the dish?
10. How many pieces of bread are there on the plate?

EXERCISE 24

Write three sentences in answer to each of these questions. See Exercise 7 for examples. See pages 33-4.

1. Is there a lot of money on the table in picture No. 5?
2. Is there a lot of chalk in the box in picture No. 7?
3. Are there many books on the shelves in picture No. 10?

EXERCISE 25

Rewrite as in the example. Example:

These bottles are both empty. Both (of) these bottles are empty.

1. This money is all mine.
2. These bottles all have milk in them.
3. Those books are all large.
4. These boys are both going to swim.
5. These women are both wearing hats.
6. The children in picture No. 13 are not all riding bicycles.
7. The glasses are not all full of beer.

EXERCISE 26

Write questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers. See pages 32-4.

1. The *fifth* child in picture No. 13 is riding a horse.
2. The French word for 'book' is *livre*.
3. The box *in picture No. 8* is full of chalk.
4. The *wineglass* in picture No. 9 is nearly empty.
5. *No*, the boxes in pictures Nos. 7 and 8 are not round; they are square.
6. *Yes*, the purse in picture No. 5 is quite empty.
7. There are *six* books on the shelves in picture No. 10.
8. The boys in picture No. 12 are *not* wearing *anything*.
9. *No*, not all the bread in picture No. 3 is white.
10. There are *three* pieces of bread on the plate in picture No. 4.

EXERCISE 27

Rewrite these sentences using the Present Perfect Tense with *just* as in the example. Example:

He is going to write a word on the blackboard. He has just written a word on the blackboard. (Use the list on pages 175-6 for irregular past participle forms.)

1. Harry is going to carry a chair into the garden.
2. Mary is going to put her book down.
3. Mrs West is going to have a cup of tea.
4. Tom is going to look at those pictures.
5. I am going to turn the radio on.
6. We are going to eat all the cakes.
7. Are you going to take your shoes off?
8. What are they going to do?
9. Where is he going to put the box?
10. They are going out together.

EXERCISE 28

Look at the pictures on pages 32-4. Copy these sentences and fill the blanks with *a lot of, a large number of, a large amount of, (only) a few, (only) a little, not many,* or *not much.*

1. There is —— meat in the shop in picture No. 1.
2. There is —— meat in the second picture.
3. There is —— bread on the table in the baker's shop.
4. There is —— bread on the plate on the tray.
5. There is —— money on the table in picture No. 5. On the table in the sixth picture there is —— money.
6. There are —— pieces of chalk in the box in picture No. 7.
7. There is —— pieces of chalk in the box in the eighth picture.
8. There are —— pictures in this book.

EXERCISE 29

Answer these questions. See Reading-Text Nine.

1. Where is the bathroom in Mr West's house?
2. Where is the towel in this bathroom?
3. Where is the sitting-room?
4. Where is the radio set?
5. Is there a radio set in your house?

EXERCISE 30

Write questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers.

1. Mr West's bag is in his *left* hand.
2. Mr West has just *opened the door.*
3. There is *a row of hooks* on the wall.
4. There is a row of hooks *on the wall.*
5. Mr West has put *his hat* on one of the hooks.
6. He has put his bag *on the table.*
7. The small table is *near the door.*
8. Mr West is going to *listen to the radio* now.
9. *Mr and Mrs West* are going to listen to the six o'clock news.
10. Mr and Mrs West are going to *the cinema.*

EXERCISE 31

Rewrite each of these sentences twice as in the example. See Table No. 9 on page 41 for other examples. Example:

Harry *has just written* a letter. (1) Harry is *going to write* a letter. (2) Harry *is writing* a letter.

1. Harry has just put a stamp on the envelope.
2. I have just read Harry's letter.
3. Miss Green has just taken her hat and coat off.
4. She has just typed a letter.
5. They have just sat down.
6. I have just lifted the table.
7. What have you just done?
8. He has just dried his hands.
9. He has just turned both the taps on.
10. We have just listened to the news.

EXERCISE 32

Put *something, anything* or *nothing* in the blanks.

1. A blind man cannot see ——.
2. What is there in an empty box? There is ——.
3. Is there —— on the table? Yes, there is —— on the table. There is a book.
4. If you have no money, you cannot buy ——.
5. Look at picture No. 6 on page 45. There is —— on the desk. It is a typewriter.

EXERCISE 33

Write these sentences with *not*. Make any other necessary changes. (See pages 35-6.)

1. Mary can read without glasses.
2. Miss Green has a lot of meat on her plate.
3. I have a lot of wine in my house.
4. I can see some birds in that tree.
5. We have a lot of friends in this town.
6. He has some money in his pocket.
7. There are a lot of books in this room.
8. Mr White has a lot of money.
9. I can see the clock from here.
10. Miss Green has typed a lot of letters today.

EXERCISE 34

Change the words in italic type from plural to singular and make other necessary changes.

1. There are some *sheets* of paper on the table.
2. We cannot send *letters* without *stamps* on them.
3. Blind *men* cannot see.
4. There are *covers* on the *typewriters*.
5. The *girls* have *pens* in their *hands*.
6. Have you any *pencils*?
7. There are some *glasses* on the tray.
8. Put your *hats* on these *hooks*.
9. Are there any *desks* in those *classrooms*?
10. The *women* are wearing black shoes.

EXERCISE 35

Rewrite in the interrogative.

1. The sun rises in the east.
2. The sun shines during the day.
3. The stars shine during the night.
4. Water freezes at 32° F.
5. Mary can speak Spanish.
6. Mary speaks Spanish.
7. She knows two thousand Spanish words.
8. Miss Green works in an office.

EXERCISE 36

Rewrite in the negative.

1. Mr Brown often listens to the radio.
2. Mr and Mrs West speak Italian.
3. The sun sets in the east.
4. Miss Green works on Saturday mornings.
5. She goes home for lunch.
6. Mr and Mrs West stay at home every evening.
7. Harry wants to go to the cinema.
8. I wash my hands in cold water.
9. Mrs White always wears white shoes.
10. We often go to the cinema.

EXERCISE 37

Write questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers.

1. When water freezes it changes into *ice.*
2. We turn the lights on *when it gets dark.*
3. When it gets dark we *turn the lights on.*
4. *No,* they do not go out every evening.
5. Mr West works *in an office.*
6. *Yes,* Miss Green arrives at the office a few minutes before nine o'clock.
7. *No,* she does not always have lunch alone.
8. They speak *Portuguese* in Brazil.
9. Tom knows *about one thousand* Italian words.
10. She wants to listen to *the news.*

EXERCISE 38

Fill the blanks. Use the adverbs *always, never, often, sometimes, usually.*

1. The sun —— rises in the west.
2. Miss Green —— has lunch with a friend.
3. Mr and Mrs West —— listen to the six o'clock news.
4. Summer in North Africa is —— hot.
5. In England they —— have cool days in summer.

EXERCISE 39

Rewrite these sentences by changing the words in italic type from plural to singular. Make any other necessary changes. Example:

Those *men* want to go to London. That man wants to go to London.

1. *They* switch the lights off when they go out of the room.
2. These *girls* are typists. They work in an office.
3. Do these *boys* have lunch at home? No, they have lunch at a restaurant.
4. These *countries* are in the south of Europe.
5. Do these *men* speak Greek?
6. Can those *men* speak Arabic?
7. These *children* have dirty faces.
8. Do these *girls* often go to the cinema?
9. These *men* eat a lot of meat.
10. *They* have not turned the tap off.
11. Are there any *pictures* in these *books*?
12. These *boys* are African boys.

EXERCISE 40

Copy each of these sentences and put the word or words at the end in place.

1. Has David switched the radio on? (yet)
2. It is five past eight and they are listening to the news. (still)
3. Have the boys finished breakfast? (yet)
4. Mr Black has finished breakfast. (just)
5. Do they go to the station? (all, together)
6. They walk to the station. (usually)
7. Do they have lunch at a restaurant? (often)
8. Is the train at the platform? (still)
9. Is it hot here in summer? (always)
10. Does Miss Green have lunch with her friend? (often)
11. Do they walk to school? (always)
12. He has switched the radio on. (just)

EXERCISE 41

Rewrite these sentences using *is* and *are* in place of *has* and *have* as in the examples in the notes on *have* (1) on page 56.

1. I have nothing in my purse.
2. He has some keys in his pocket.
3. They have four bedrooms in their house.
4. The word 'desk' has four letters in it.
5. We haven't any tea in the house.
6. Mr West has a radio set in his sitting-room.
7. That man has two books on his desk.
8. This room has four windows and two doors.
9. Tom has long legs.
10. Harry has short arms.

EXERCISE 42

Write questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers.

1. *No*, the boys are not awake yet.
2. *Yes*, Roger is out of bed.
3. He is sitting *on the side of his bed.*
4. David is *having a bath.*
5. The boys are going *to dress* next.
6. *Roger* is sitting opposite David.
7. Mrs Black is carrying *a pot of tea.*
8. There is *a cup of coffee* on the table in front of Mr Black.
9. Mr Black has a newspaper in his *left* hand.
10. He has *a cigarette* in his right hand.

EXERCISE 43

Write three sentences in answer to each of these questions on Reading-Text Twelve. See Exercise 7 for examples.

1. (See §3.) Is Roger having a bath?
2. (See §4.) Is Roger putting his coat on?
3. (See §5.) Have Roger and David finished breakfast?

EXERCISE 44

Put prepositions in the blanks.

1. Mrs Black sits —— her husband —— breakfast.
2. She sits —— her two sons.
3. The radio set is —— David.
4. Mr Black has a cigarette —— his hand.
5. There is a cup —— coffee —— the table —— —— —— him.
6. There is a bridge —— the railway lines.
7. People who want to go —— one platform —— the other cross the lines —— this bridge.
8. Is there a train —— the platform?
9. Are there any people standing —— the platform?
10. Do the boys walk —— the station or do they go —— bus?
11. Does this book belong —— you?
12. Have you written your name —— the book?

EXERCISE 45

Add tail-questions to these sentences.

1. We're doing Exercise 45 now.
2. There are seventeen sentences in this exercise.
3. This is number three.
4. We've just answered number three.
5. Tables usually have four legs.
6. The girl in the fourth picture on page 57 can't reach the apples.
7. Her brother can reach them.
8. He's tall enough to reach the apples.
9. They're not too high for him to reach.
10. The man in the top picture on page 58 hasn't shaved.
11. A man must have a razor if he wants to shave.
12. This man hasn't got a razor.
13. He can't shave.
14. If I want to cut meat, I must have a knife.
15. I can't cut meat without a knife.
16. The table has four legs.
17. There are two exercises on this page.

EXERCISE 46

Answer these questions.

1. How many pictures are there at the top of page 59?
2. How many brushes are there in these pictures?
3. What sort of brush is there in the first picture?
4. What sort of brush is there in the second picture?
5. What do you do with a tooth-brush?
6. What sort of brush is there in the third picture?
7. Has this brush a handle?
8. What is there at the side of the brush?
9. Where is the fork in the fourth picture?
10. Where are the chopsticks in the fifth picture?
11. What do Chinese people use chopsticks for?
12. What do we use forks for?
13. Do you hold your fork in your left hand or in your right hand?
14. Does a Chinese hold one chopstick in each hand or does he hold both of them in his right hand?
15. What do we use when we have soup?

EXERCISE 47

Rewrite these sentences in the Present Perfect Tense as in the example. Example:

He is going to have a swim. He has had a swim.

1. I am going to leave my motor-cycle at the station.
2. He is going to lift the table over his head.
3. She is going to buy some new clothes.
4. Mary is going to brush and comb her hair.
5. Harry is going to cut his meat up.
6. Mr Black is going to smoke a cigarette.
7. Mr Black and the boys are going to walk to the station.
8. Mrs West is going to read the newspaper.
9. Mary is going to get out of bed.
10. They are going to eat their rice.
11. We are going to have breakfast.
12. Mrs Black is going to make tea.

EXERCISE 48

Combine each of these pairs of sentences as in the example. Example:

The apples are high. The girl cannot reach them. The apples are too high for the girl to reach.

1. The table is heavy. The boy cannot lift it alone.
2. This hat is old. I cannot wear it.
3. This room is hot. You cannot work in it.
4. These apples are green. We cannot eat them.
5. This water is dirty. They cannot drink it.

EXERCISE 49

Put these verbs in three groups: (1) with the sound s at the end (e.g. *works* wəːks); (2) with the sound z at the end (e.g. *shaves* ʃeivz); and (3) with the sound iz at the end (e.g. *washes* 'woʃiz). sleeps, dresses, finishes, smokes, crosses, leaves, walks, gets, knows, belongs, ends, tries, lifts, reaches, helps, brushes, combs, uses, shakes.

EXERCISE 50

Fill the blanks.

1. Mr Black is older —— his wife.
2. Mrs Black is not so tall —— her husband.
3. Seventeen is —— than seven.
4. Thirteen is —— than thirty.
5. There are —— days in February than in January.
6. The mountains in the Himalayas are —— than the mountains in the Andes.
7. The —— mountain in the Andes is Aconcagua.
8. The Pacific is —— than the Atlantic.
9. The Danube is not so long —— the Nile.
10. In England the days are —— in winter than in summer.
11. My wife does not weigh so —— as I do.
12. There are —— letters in the word *cat* than in the word *horse*.

EXERCISE 51

Write questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers.

1. Mr Walker has *about three hundred* books.
2. Tom has *about fifteen shillings*.
3. There are *twelve* inches in one foot.
4. Harry weighs *sixty-five pounds*.
5. The children were *counting their money*.
6. *Mt Everest* is the highest mountain in the world.
7. Mr Black is *fifty-five years old*.
8. Mrs Black is *five foot eleven*.
9. Mt Aconcagua is *22,976 feet* high.
10. *No*, Mt Popacatapetl is not so high as Mt Chimborazo.

EXERCISE 52

Rewrite these sentences with *he* or *she* as the subject of the verb.

1. I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds.
2. Do you go to town every day?
3. I don't like the colour of this hat.
4. Do you shave every day?
5. They live near the station.
6. Where do they want to go?
7. They must have soap and water if they want to wash themselves.
8. What time do you get up?
9. What must you have if you want to cut up your food?
10. I like to have breakfast at eight o'clock.

EXERCISE 53

Add tail-questions to these sentences.

1. Roger and David are the same height.
2. It is hot in the south of Europe in summer.
3. Mr Kelly can drive a car.
4. Tom has more money than Harry and Alice.
5. There are a lot of high mountains in the Andes.
6. Popacatapetl is in Mexico.
7. Seven, seventeen and seventy are numbers.
8. Seventy is more than seventeen.
9. You can't make a word shorter by putting a syllable at the end.

EXERCISE 54

Kilometres		Miles
1·609	1	0·621
3·219	2	1·243
4·828	3	1·864
6·437	4	2·485
8·047	5	3·107
9·656	6	3·728
11·266	7	4·350
12·875	8	4·971

Look at the table on the left and answer these questions.

1. Is it right to say that eight kilometres equal about five miles?
2. Is one kilometre equal to about five-eighths of a mile or to about seven-eighths of a mile?
3. About how many kilometres are there in ten miles?
4. If a man can walk four miles in one hour, about how many kilometres can he walk in two hours?
5. Which is more, one mile or one kilometre?

EXERCISE 55

Answer these questions on Reading-Text Fifteen.

1. What is the milkman in the first picture doing?
2. Where is the newspaper-boy in this picture?
3. Where are the school gates in the second picture?
4. Where is the policeman in this picture standing?
5. Which arm is he holding out?
6. Why has he stopped all the cars and buses?
7. What must the driver of a car do when he sees a red light in front of him?
8. When may the driver go on?
9. How many road signs are there in the picture with §4?
10. Which of these signs can you see on the roads of your country?
11. In how many yards can James Kelly stop the car?
12. In which of the pictures on page 72 is there a level crossing?
13. Are the gates of this level crossing open or closed?
14. Is there a bus or a motor-van in the bottom picture?

EXERCISE 56

Write questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers.

1. The milkman leaves *milk* at each house in the street.
2. Lessons begin *at nine o'clock.*
3. *No,* the policeman is *not* holding his left arm up, he is holding his right arm up.
4. *Yes,* there is sometimes a yellow light between the green and red.
5. A road junction is *a place where two or more roads join.*
6. The letter P is for *Parking.*
7. *No,* you may *not* park your car in front of my house.
8. They use the word 'railroad' for 'railway' *in America.*
9. They use the word *'railroad'* for 'railway' in America.
10. *Yes,* there are a lot of level crossings in Hull.

EXERCISE 57

Put prepositions in place of the dashes.

1. The milkman goes —— house —— house —— bottles —— milk. He leaves milk —— every house —— the street.
2. The newspaper-boy gets up early —— the morning.
3. Lessons begin —— this school —— nine o'clock. Some —— the children go home —— lunch and some have lunch —— school.
4. If there is a bend —— the road, go slowly. Do not go —— the bend —— a high speed.
5. Mrs Kelly was sitting —— the back —— the car and her son James was —— the wheel.

EXERCISE 58

Rewrite these sentences using *going to* and an infinitive. Omit the word *just.*

1. The boy has just left a newspaper at No. 57.
2. The children have just crossed the road.
3. The policeman has just stopped all the cars and buses.

4. The light has just changed from green to red.
5. The man at the level crossing has just closed the gates.
6. Mr Green has parked his car outside the station.
7. I have bought a new hat.
8. She has just had lunch.
9. Tom has just weighed himself.
10. I have just smoked a cigarette.

EXERCISE 59

Rewrite each of these sentences with *it* or *them* in place of the words in italic type. Note the change in word order. Example:

Put down *that razor*. Put *it* down.

1. Please don't switch off *the wireless*.
2. Have you turned off *the lights*?
3. Has he put back *those books*?
4. Take off *your wet clothes and your dirty shoes*.
5. Put back *the typewriter cover*.

EXERCISE 60

Rewrite each of these sentences twice, first in the interrogative and then in the negative. Example:

Miss Green went home at five o'clock. (*a*) Did Miss Green go home at five o'clock? (*b*) Miss Green did not go home at five o'clock.

1. Roger woke up at a quarter to seven.
2. She wrote a letter to her mother last week.
3. They left the house together.
4. The sun rose at five o'clock.
5. They took the chairs into the garden.
6. They had a drink before they went out.
7. Mrs West likes sugar in her tea.
8. Mr and Mrs Kelly went into the country.
9. He cut himself while he was shaving.
10. You put the book back on the top shelf.

EXERCISE 61

Rewrite each of these sentences using the Simple Past Tense in place of the Simple Present Tense. Use the adverbials given in parenthesis in place of the words in italic type. Place these adverbials at the end. Example:

Mr West *always* drinks coffee for breakfast. (yesterday)
Mr West drank coffee for breakfast yesterday.

1. Miss Green does not go to the office *on Saturdays.* (last Saturday)
2. Mr and Mrs Kelly *often* go into the country in their car. (last Sunday)
3. Do you *usually* listen to the eight o'clock news? (this morning)
4. We *usually* get up at seven o'clock. (this morning)
5. Mrs Dobson *often* writes to her daughter Mary. (on Sunday)
6. Mr West *always* arrives home at a quarter to six. (every day last week)
7. Do Mr and Mrs Brown *sometimes* go to the theatre? (yesterday evening)
8. Mr Wimble buys a new hat *every year.* (last month)
9. Do Roger and David *always* walk to the station? (yesterday morning)
10. Mr Green does not shave *on Sundays.* (last Sunday)

EXERCISE 62

Write questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers.

1. The sun rose yesterday *at five o'clock.*
2. At half-past twelve Miss Green *stopped work and went out to lunch.*
3. She went *to a restaurant.*
4. *Yes,* she had lunch with a friend.
5. Mrs West was waiting for her husband *in the sitting-room.*
6. *Yes,* Mr and Mrs West went out together.
7. I've lost *my ring.*
8. *No,* I don't remember when I saw the ring last.
9. *No,* I haven't looked under the bed for the ring.
10. I must have my handbag *because I've no pockets.*

EXERCISE 63

Rewrite these sentences changing the words in italic type from singular to plural. Make other necessary changes.

1. The *policeman* is holding up his left arm.
2. There is a *cigarette* in that *box*.
3. The *girl* is not tall enough to reach the apples on that *tree*.
4. A blind *man* cannot see anything.
5. *He* says he cannot come today.
6. There is a *bridge* over the river.
7. There was a *plate* on the table.
8. Was there a *cake* on the plate?
9. Mr Brown drank a *cup* of coffee.
10. Does the *girl* usually go home for lunch?

EXERCISE 64

Rewrite these sentences using *it*, *they*, *he*, *she* in place of the words in italic type. See the notes on *here*, *there* on page 80.

1. Here's *your handbag*!
2. Here are *your cigarettes*!
3. There's *Mary*!
4. There are *the boys*!
5. There's *your father*!
6. Here's *your pen*!
7. There's *the bus*!
8. There are *the others*!
9. Here's *your comb*!
10. There are *the stamps*!

EXERCISE 65

Mr Kelly has a flat tyre. Write an account of what he will do. Begin like this:

> Mr Kelly will go to the back of the car. He will take the spare wheel . . .

EXERCISE 66

Mr Kelly had a flat tyre yesterday. Write an account of what he did. Begin like this:

> Mr Kelly went to the back of the car. He took the spare wheel . . .

EXERCISE 67

How does Mrs Black make tea? Write an account of this using the Simple Present Tense. Begin like this:

> Mrs Black takes the kettle to the tap and fills the kettle with water. She puts the kettle . . .

EXERCISE 68

Rewrite these sentences as Indirect Questions by using the words given in parenthesis. See the examples on page 89.

1. Does Mr West work in an office? (Do you know)
2. How can I get to the station? (Please tell me)
3. When did they leave? (I don't know)
4. Can Mary speak Spanish? (Do you know)
5. Does this book belong to one of the boys? (Can you tell me)
6. Will Mr Black be at home this evening? (Do you know)
7. What is this made of? (I don't know)
8. Is this ring made of gold? (I don't know)
9. How many children have they? (Do you know)
10. When did Miss Green go out for lunch? (Does anyone know)

EXERCISE 69

Add tail-questions to these sentences.

1. It's easy to sew a button on.
2. Wedding-rings are usually made of gold.
3. They have no children.
4. They have a car.
5. There are six letters in the word *smiles*.
6. *Smiles* is not the longest word in the English language.
7. Miss Green is going to get married.
8. You will lend me your dictionary.
9. I can borrow your dictionary.
10. You can't read without glasses.

EXERCISE 70

Answer these questions on Reading-Text Eighteen.

1. What is Helen's mother going to give her for her birthday?
2. What is her father going to give her?
3. What did he give her last year?
4. What has Mr Dobson already given Miss Green?
5. What will he give her when they get married?
6. Where did Mrs Brown leave her glasses?
7. What did Mrs Hilton ask Anne to show her?
8. Which of the three drawings of cats on page 88 is best?
9. What did Mr Dobson want to borrow from Mr West?
10. Where did Mr West find the dictionary?

EXERCISE 71

Fill the blanks, if necessary, with *a*, *an* or *the*.

1. If I want to write —— letter, I must have —— pen, some paper, and —— bottle of —— ink.
2. Ought I to put —— stamp in —— top right-hand corner of —— envelope or in —— top left-hand corner?
3. This window is made of —— wood and —— glass.
4. If —— driver of —— motor-car comes to —— cross-roads and sees —— red light, he must stop.
5. Is —— dictionary on —— top shelf or on —— bottom shelf?

EXERCISE 72

Rewrite these sentences using *has*, *have* or *had* in place of *is*, *are*, *was* or *were*. See the notes on *have* (1) on page 56.

1. There are some tall trees in Mr West's garden.
2. There were twenty-nine days in February 1952.
3. There was a teapot on the table in front of Mrs Black.
4. There was a hole in his hat.
5. There is a telephone in our office.

EXERCISE 73

Rewrite these sentences in the Passive Voice. Use the word(s) in italic type as the subject of the Passive Voice.

1. How can we make *the roads* safe?
2. We must teach *young children* how to cross the road safely.
3. The car knocked *the boy* off his bicycle.
4. They cut *the boy's leg* off.
5. Children keep *cats and dogs* as pets.
6. They baked *these pies* yesterday.
7. Harry drew *this picture.*
8. Somebody helped *the blind man* across the road.
9. People speak *English* in all parts of the world.
10. I'm sure somebody saw *you.*
11. I'm sure somebody can do *it.*
12. You must write your *answers* on one side of the paper only.

EXERCISE 74

Copy these sentences and use *very few, very little,* (*only*) *a few,* (*only*) *a little* in place of the words in italic type. See the notes and examples on page 97.

1. There is *not much* wine left in this bottle.
2. There is *some, but not much,* wine in that bottle.
3. Mr Wimble has*n't many* books.
4. Mr Green has *a small number of* books.
5. *A small number* of the children went for a walk.
6. *Not many* English people speak Turkish.
7. He does *not* spend *much* money on books.
8. Will you have *some* more meat?
9. We haven*'t many* friends here.
10. I haven*'t much* time for listening to the wireless.
11. I will have *some* more of that cake.
12. I will have *some* more of those cakes.

EXERCISE 75

Combine each of these pairs of sentences. Use the sentences in Table No. 29 on page 96 as models. Where it is possible, use infinitives, as in the upper half of the Table. Example:

How do you spell the word? Please tell me. Please tell me *how to spell* the word.

1. How do you put the parts of the clock together? Please show me.
2. Does this bus go to the station? Can you tell me?
3. Where shall I write my name? Please show me.
4. How ought you to say the name Popacatapetl? Ask your teacher.
5. Where is the dictionary? Please tell me.
6. Where shall I put this dictionary? Please tell me.
7. When ought we to leave? Ask your father.
8. How can I get from Oxford to Cambridge? Can you tell me?
9. When ought we to begin? Do you know?
10. You don't know how to do it. I will teach you.
11. Has he any brothers? Do you know?
12. What is there for dinner? Ask Mother.
13. Why did he do that? Ask him.
14. How do I get there? Please tell me.
15. How did he get here? Do you know?

EXERCISE 76

Write three sentences in answer to each of these questions. Example:

Is New York the capital of the United States? No, New York is not the capital of the United States. Washington is the capital of the United States. New York is the largest town in the United States.

1. Is there a boy on a bicycle in the first picture on page 92?
2. Is the woman in the first picture carrying a heavy parcel?
3. Was the boy on the bicycle knocked down by a bus?
4. Did the boy on the bicycle lose both his legs?
5. Does traffic in Great Britain keep to the right?

EXERCISE 77

Put relative pronouns in the blanks. If the relative pronoun can be omitted, write it in parenthesis. Examples:

This is the plane —— took me to Paris. This is the plane that took me to Paris.

Is that the book —— you read last week? Is that the book (that) you read last week?

1. Mr West put the bag —— he was carrying on the table.
2. The table —— he put the bag on was near the door.
3. The man —— has just come in is Mr Green.
4. The first hat —— Mr Wimble put on was too large.
5. The girl —— is having lunch with Dobson is Miss Green.
6. Miss Green is the girl —— Dobson is going to marry.
7. The ring —— Dobson gave Miss Green has three diamonds in it.
8. The bus —— knocked the woman down was a large one.
9. Both the letters —— came this morning are bills.
10. I've lost the button —— came off my trousers.
11. The boy —— drew this picture had drawing lessons at school.
12. The frog —— didn't look both ways was killed.

EXERCISE 78

Rewrite these sentences using *with*, as in the example, so that the relative clause is unnecessary. Example:

Do you see that girl who has long brown hair? Do you see that girl with long brown hair?

1. That boy who has only one leg was knocked down by a car.
2. The woman who had a shopping-basket under her arm was knocked down and killed.
3. I can't wear these trousers that have a hole in the seat!
4. That girl who has green eyes and red hair is my sister.
5. That man near the door, the man who has very little hair, is Mr North.

EXERCISE 79

Add tail-questions.

1. Miss Green works in an office.
2. Miss Green is going to get married.
3. Mr Dobson will give her a gold ring.
4. Mary speaks French.
5. Mary and Anne speak French.
6. Mary went to Paris last summer.
7. Anne didn't go to Paris with Mary.
8. Tomorrow will be Sunday.
9. Yesterday was Friday.
10. You sometimes listen to the radio.
11. You listened to the radio yesterday evening.
12. He shaves every day.
13. She likes climbing.
14. She's very fond of climbing.
15. The railway doesn't go to the top.
16. You enjoyed your holiday.
17. You'll go to Switzerland again next summer.
18. That cat has a long tail.
19. You'll have another cup of tea.
20. You like sugar in your tea.

EXERCISE 80

Rewrite each of these sentences as in the example.

Both Tom and Mary speak French. Tom speaks French. So does Mary.

1. My brother and I are going to Cyprus next month.
2. My brother and I went to Greece last year.
3. Both Mr West and Mrs West like a drink while they're listening to the six o'clock news.
4. Both the woman and the boy were taken to hospital.
5. Both January and March have thirty-one days.
6. Geneva and Interlaken are both in Switzerland.

EXERCISE 81

Rewrite each of these sentences as in the example.

Neither Tom nor Harry has much money. Tom hasn't much money. Neither (*or* Nor) has Harry.

1. Neither Smith nor Brown was there.
2. Neither Roger nor David can eat any more.
3. Neither Anne nor Helen knows how to draw a cat's legs.
4. Neither Mr Brown nor Mrs Brown can read without glasses.
5. Neither Mr North nor Mrs North likes tea with sugar in it.
6. Neither Tom nor Harry wants to go.

EXERCISE 82

Copy each of these sentences with the correct verb tense. Example:

I (see) 'Hamlet' twice. I (see) it in London in 1950 and at Stratford-on-Avon in 1952. I have seen 'Hamlet' twice. I saw it . . .

1. Mr X (live) in London since 1930.
2. Mr and Mrs Y (live) in London for twenty years.
3. Mr and Mrs Z (go) to Greece last summer.
4. John and Mary (be) married in 1950.
5. David (read) *David Copperfield* three times.
6. The First World War (begin) in 1914.
7. I (not . . . buy) a new hat since 1952.
8. We (not . . . have) any rain here for three weeks.
9. We (have) a lot of rain here last month.
10. George (fly) from London to Berne last month.
11. I (not . . . see) you at church last Sunday.
12. I (not . . . see) you at church for a long time.
13. Miss Green (arrive) at the office a few minutes before nine every day.
14. Miss Green (have) lunch with a friend yesterday.
15. Mr Black and Mr White (go) to school together when they were boys.
16. Harry (climb) several mountains in Wales last year.
17. This year he (climb) several mountains in Scotland.
18. I (read) this book twice. I first (read) it in 1950 and I (read) it again this year.

EXERCISE 83

Rewrite each of these sentences using *since* and *for* as in the example.

Mr Q has lived in Overton (*a*) —— 1914. (*b*) —— most of his life. Mr Q has lived in Overton since 1914. Mr Q has lived in Overton for most of his life.

1. She has not had sugar in her tea (*a*) —— the last three months. (*b*) —— last April.
2. I've had nothing to eat (*a*) —— five hours. (*b*) —— breakfast.
3. He hasn't had a holiday (*a*) —— 1952. (*b*) —— several years.
4. His wife hasn't had any new clothes (*a*) —— six months. (*b*) —— last summer.
5. He has been learning English (*a*) —— about one year. (*b*) —— last January.
6. George has been in Switzerland (*a*) —— the beginning of June. (*b*) —— three weeks.

EXERCISE 84

Put relative pronouns in the blanks as in Exercise 77. See the notes and examples with Exercise 77.

1. The lady —— was talking to Mrs Q was from London.
2. The doctor —— Mrs D went to told her to eat less.
3. The plane in —— George flew to Switzerland was one of B.E.A.'s newest airliners.
4. The journey —— Henry made to Cyprus was more than two thousand miles.
5. The woman —— went to Doctor Y was feeling unwell.
6. The doctor to —— Mrs D went told her to eat less.
7. The pictures —— tell the story of Solomon Grundy are on page 108.
8. The old man —— I was talking to is from Overton.
9. The photographs —— you showed me are very interesting.
10. The man —— took these photographs is clever.
11. The pen with —— I am writing is a new one.
12. The question —— I am answering now is No. 12.

EXERCISE 85

Add tail-questions to these sentences.

1. You went by air.
2. The journey takes about three hours.
3. You can't see much when you're thousands of feet up.
4. You've always lived here.
5. You like living here.
6. You'll be glad to get home again.
7. The children all went to school in the village.
8. Your son comes to see you sometimes.
9. He has a motor-cycle.
10. It doesn't take him long to get here.

EXERCISE 86

Write questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers.

1. Natalie has been in London *for three months.*
2. She is going to study *at King's College.*
3. The last meal of the day is called *supper.*
4. The concert starts *at half-past seven.*
5. *No,* I haven*'t* made a mistake.
6. There are *twelve* pence in a shilling.
7. *Yes,* I sometimes get rather tired of English cooking.
8. *No,* English people don't drink much wine.
9. *Yes,* he speaks Spanish.
10. I've been there *several times.*

EXERCISE 87

Use *for* or *since* in the blanks.

1. Natalie has been in London —— the middle of June.
2. She is going to be in London —— two years.
3. We shall stay here —— a long time.
4. We have been here —— 1950.
5. It has been raining —— nine o'clock.
6. We have had no rain —— two weeks.
7. You haven't written to me —— two months.
8. I've been writing letters —— breakfast.
9. He has been waiting —— half an hour.
10. You've been studying English —— several months now.

EXERCISE 88

Rewrite each of these sentences using the Past Tense. Use the adverb of past time instead of the adverb in italic type. Place it at either the end or the beginning of the sentence. Example:

Mr Black *sometimes* takes his wife to the theatre. (yesterday evening) Mr Black took his wife to the theatre yesterday evening.

1. I have *often* been to Belgrade. (two years ago)
2. He *usually* has breakfast at eight o'clock. (this morning)
3. Natalie *sometimes* goes to a Soho restaurant. (on Monday last week)
4. John *often* tells me about his holidays in Europe. (yesterday afternoon)
5. The postman *usually* comes at half-past seven. (this morning)
6. Mrs D *often* eats too much. (at dinner yesterday)
7. David and Roger *sometimes* have to run to the station. (yesterday morning)
8. Many people are killed on this road *every year*. (last year)
9. We *often* get a wrong number on the telephone. (yesterday morning)

EXERCISE 89

Rewrite each of these sentences using the Present Tense. Use the adverb given in parenthesis instead of the adverb in italic type. Place it with the verb. Example:

Mr Green took his wife to the theatre *yesterday evening*. (often) Mr Green often takes his wife to the theatre.

1. Mr and Mrs Kelly went into the country *last Sunday*. (often)
2. The plane from Athens got here at noon *yesterday*. (usually)
3. Mrs D drank a bottle of beer with her lunch *yesterday*. (always)
4. Mrs Q's son came to see her *last Sunday*. (often)
5. Mrs Robinson did not go to church *last Sunday*. (never)
6. Mr West helped his wife to wash up the dishes *yesterday evening*. (often)
7. Mr East didn't help his wife to wash up the supper things *yesterday evening*. (never)
8. Miss Green started work at nine o'clock *this morning*. (usually)
9. Miss Green went out to lunch at one o'clock *yesterday*. (usually)
10. I saw my friend Smith in Station Road *this morning*. (often)

EXERCISE 90

Rewrite these sentences and change them from affirmative to negative or from negative to affirmative. See the notes on *far, a long way*, etc., on page 110.

1. We have come a long way since breakfast.
2. You didn't go far, did you?
3. My house is a long way from the station.
4. It isn't very far from here to the station, is it?
5. The bus stop is not far away. (Use *off* instead of *away*.)

EXERCISE 91

Write three sentences in answer to each of these questions. See Exercise 7 for examples.

1. Is Brighton on the River Thames?
2. Do we call the sea between England and France the Irish Sea?
3. If you stand looking north, is the west on your right?

EXERCISE 92

Answer these questions.

1. What do we call the sea between England and France?
2. Where is the Mediterranean Sea?
3. Why is the radio set in the picture on page 117 useless?
4. Which pronoun is always written with a capital letter in English?
5. What does a tailor do?
6. Which cost more money, ready-made clothes or tailor-made clothes?
7. Are cheap shoes always waterproof?
8. What is waterproof cloth?
9. Is it any use taking English lessons if you never look at your books at home?
10. You had better give more time to studying at home, hadn't you?

EXERCISE 93

Rewrite each of these sentences using the pronoun in place of the words in italic type. Use the sentence pattern shown in Table No. 28 on page 89. Example:

I lent five pounds to *the man who travels up to town with me every morning.* (him) I lent him five pounds.

1. Did you show the photographs to *your friends*? (them)
2. Did you tell the news to *all the people in the village*? (everybody)
3. He offered wine to *all the people in the café.* (them all)
4. Don't show this letter to *your brother and sister.* (them)
5. Mr Black gave a diamond ring to *his wife* for her birthday. (her)

EXERCISE 94

Rewrite each of these sentences as in the examples with Exercises 80 and 81.

1. Both Jack and Jill were feeling tired.
2. Neither Jack nor Jill was sure about being on the right road.
3. Both Dick and Harry wear ready-made clothes.
4. Neither Dick nor Harry has enough money to buy tailor-made clothes.
5. Both Mary and Anne were wearing raincoats.
6. Both Mary and Anne have blue eyes.
7. Neither Mary nor Anne speaks Turkish.
8. Both the names of the days of the week and the names of the months ought to begin with capital letters.
9. Both Leeds and Coventry are large towns.
10. Neither Leeds nor Coventry is on the coast.

EXERCISE 95

Add tail-questions.

1. She used to play tennis.
2. She played tennis well.
3. It looks like rain.
4. We had a lot of rain last week.
5. The weather has been bad this week.
6. There's a cold wind today.
7. The rain will help things to grow.
8. Mr Walton grows beautiful flowers.

EXERCISE 96

Rewrite these questions using *let's*. See the notes on 'Suggestions', page 130.

1. Shall we go to the cinema this evening?
2. Shall we walk down to the sea?
3. Shall we have supper early?
4. Shall we go to Scotland for our holidays this year?
5. It's getting cold. Shall we light a fire?

EXERCISE 97

Write questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers.

1. The man next door was *cutting the grass in his garden* all afternoon.
2. *No*, I don*'t* like cutting grass.
3. *Yes*, I can swim.
4. I don't swim nowadays *because I find the water too cold.*
5. It's *my wife's* birthday today.
6. She's *fifty-seven.*
7. We talked about *old times.*
8. *About half* the houses in the village have television sets.
9. This television set cost *fifty pounds.*
10. It's *three weeks* to Christmas.

EXERCISE 98

Combine each of these pairs of sentences by using *so . . . that.* Omit *very*. Replace *a lot of* by *many* or *much.* See the examples on page 36.

1. I have a lot of things to do. I don't know which to do first.
2. He has been very ill. He has been unable to eat anything.
3. Tom has eaten a lot. He can't move.
4. Mrs Kelly spent a lot of money on clothes. She has no money for holidays.
5. There has been a lot of rain. We haven't been able to go out.

EXERCISE 99

Rewrite these sentences using *going to* instead of *will.*

1. Do you think it will rain this afternoon?
2. At which hotel will you stay in Rome?
3. How much of your money will you spend on clothes?
4. Won't you stop working soon?
5. When will you pay back the money?
6. Where will you spend your holidays?

EXERCISE 100

Rewrite these sentences using *else.*

1. Did you go to any other places?
2. There was no other person in the room.
3. What other person wants to come with me?
4. I'm busy now; ask some other person to help you.
5. There were no other things in the box.
6. What other things did you buy?
7. Can I show you any other things, Mrs Brown?
8. Perhaps you will find it in some other place.
9. Is there any other person coming?
10. No other persons must know what happened.

EXERCISE 101

Rewrite these sentences with *used to.*

1. She was quite pretty in those days.
2. Didn't he work in your office a few years ago?
3. You didn't smoke so many cigarettes when you were young, did you?
4. Didn't you and David go to school together?
5. This work was all done by horses, not by tractors.
6. There was a good hotel here before the war.
7. The hotel was quite cheap.
8. A large number of people came to this hotel from London every summer.

EXERCISE 102

Copy these sentences. In place of the word in brackets use a *to*-infinitive, an infinitive without *to*, a verbal noun, or a present or past participle.

1. Both Mary and Anne enjoy (play) tennis.
2. Please let me (cut) that tree down.
3. Roger wants (cut) the tree down.
4. Mr Walton likes (work) in his garden.
5. He has been busy (sow) seeds.
6. I must have these shoes (repair).
7. Are you going (keep) me (wait) all afternoon?
8. Let me (help) you (lift) the table.
9. You had better (run) if you want (catch) your train.

EXERCISE 103

Write questions to which the words in italic type in these sentences are the answers.

1. I had this suit cleaned *about a month ago.*
2. I have my hair cut *about once a month.*
3. *Yes,* there used to be a tree outside this window.
4. *Roger and David* cut the tree down.
5. We bought this wireless set *a year ago.*
6. I'm *going out shopping* after lunch.
7. The film is about *murder.*

EXERCISE 104

Rewrite these sentences in the affirmative. Use *a lot (of), a large number (of), plenty (of), a long way* in your answers instead of *many, much* and *far.*

1. Smith's house is not far from mine.
2. He hasn't much work to do this afternoon.
3. Dick doesn't smoke many cigarettes.
4. There isn't much time to catch the train.
5. She didn't walk far this afternoon.
6. I didn't get much to eat when I had dinner with the Greens.
7. We haven't much time for listening to the radio.
8. She didn't ask many of her friends to come.
9. Mr Kelly doesn't read many new books.
10. New York is not very far from Athens.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive		Past Tense		Past Participle	
become	bi'kʌm	became	bi'keim	become	bi'kʌm
begin	bi'gin	began	bi'gan	begun	bi'gʌn
blow	blou	blew	blu:	blown	bloun
bring	briŋ	brought	bro:t	brought	bro:t
build	bild	built	bilt	built	bilt
burn	bə:n	burnt	bə:nt	burnt	bə:nt
buy	bai	bought	bo:t	bought	bo:t
catch	katʃ	caught	ko:t	caught	ko:t
come	kʌm	came	keim	come	kʌm
cost	kost	cost	kost	cost	kost
cut	kʌt	cut	kʌt	cut	kʌt
do	du:	did	did	done	dʌn
draw	dro:	drew	dru:	drawn	dro:n
drink	driŋk	drank	draŋk	drunk	drʌŋk
drive	draiv	drove	drouv	driven	'drivn
eat	i:t	ate	et	eaten	'i:tn
fall	fo:l	fell	fel	fallen	'fo:ln
feel	fi:l	felt	felt	felt	felt
find	faind	found	faund	found	faund
fly	flai	flew	flu:	flown	floun
forget	fə'get	forgot	fə'got	forgotten	fə'gotn
freeze	fri:z	froze	frouz	frozen	'frouzn
get	get	got	got	got	got
give	giv	gave	geiv	given	'givn
go	gou	went	went	gone	gon
have	hav	had	had	had	had
hang	haŋ	hung	hʌŋ	hung	hʌŋ
hear	hiə*	heard	hə:d	heard	hə:d
hit	hit	hit	hit	hit	hit
hold	hould	held	held	held	held
keep	ki:p	kept	kept	kept	kept
know	nou	knew	nju:	known	noun
learn	lə:n	learnt	lə:nt	learnt	lə:nt
leave	li:v	left	left	left	left
lend	lend	lent	lent	lent	lent
let	let	let	let	let	let

Infinitive		Past Tense		Past Participle	
lie	lai	lay	lei	lain	lein
light	lait	lit	lit	lit	lit
lose	lu:z	lost	lost	lost	lost
make	meik	made	meid	made	meid
mean	mi:n	meant	ment	meant	ment
meet	mi:t	met	met	met	met
put	put	put	put	put	put
read	ri:d	read	red	read	red
ride	raid	rode	roud	ridden	'ridn
rise	raiz	rose	rouz	risen	'rizn
run	rʌn	ran	ran	run	rʌn
say	sei	said	sed	said	sed
see	si:	saw	so:	seen	si:n
send	send	sent	sent	sent	sent
set	set	set	set	set	set
sew	sou	sewed	soud	sewed, sewn	soud, soun
shake	ʃeik	shook	ʃuk	shaken	'ʃeikn
shine	ʃain	shone	ʃon	shone	ʃon
shut	ʃʌt	shut	ʃʌt	shut	ʃʌt
sit	sit	sat	sat	sat	sat
sleep	sli:p	slept	slept	slept	slept
sow	sou	sowed	soud	sowed, sown	soud, soun
speak	spi:k	spoke	spouk	spoken	'spoukn
spend	spend	spent	spent	spent	spent
stand	stand	stood	stud	stood	stud
swim	swim	swam	swam	swum	swʌm
take	teik	took	tuk	taken	'teikn
teach	ti:tʃ	taught	to:t	taught	to:t
tell	tel	told	tould	told	tould
think	θiŋk	thought	θo:t	thought	θo:t
understand	ˌʌndə'stand	understood	ˌʌndə'stud	understood	ˌʌndə'stud
wake	weik	woke	wouk	woke, woken	wouk, 'woukn
wear	weə*	wore	wo:*	worn	wo:n
write	rait	wrote	rout	written	'ritn

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

a	ei, ə
an	an, ən, n
able	'eibl
about	ə'baut
above	ə'bʌv
accident	'aksidənt
across	ə'kros
act	akt
add	ad
address	ə'dres
aeroplane	'eərəplein
afraid	ə'freid
after	'a:ftə*
afternoon	ˌa:ftə'nu:n
afterwards	'a:ftəwədz
again	ə'gein, ə'gen
against	ə'geinst, ə'genst
age	eidʒ
ago	ə'gou
air	eə*
aircraft	'eəkra:ft
airliner	'eəˌlainə*
airplane	'eəplein
airport	'eəpo:t
Airways	'eəweiz
all	o:l
almost	'o:lmoust
alone	ə'loun
along	ə'loŋ
alphabet	'alfəbet
already	o:l'redi
also	'o:lsou
always	'o:lweiz, 'o:lwəz
am (*be*)	am, əm, m
ambulance	'ambjuləns
amount	ə'maunt
and	and, ənd, ən, n
animal	'animl
another	ə'nʌðə*
answer	'a:nsə*
any	'eni
anybody	'enibodi
anyone	'eniwʌn
anything	'eniθiŋ
anywhere	'eniweə*
apple	'apl
April	'eipril
are (*be*)	a:*, ə*
arm	a:m
arm-chair	'a:m'tʃeə*
arrive	ə'raiv
as	az, əz
ask	a:sk
asleep	ə'sli:p
at	at, ət
ate (*eat*)	et (eit)
August	'o:gəst
autumn	'o:təm
awake	ə'weik
away	ə'wei
axe	aks
back	bak
bad	bad
badly	'badli
bag	bag
baker	'beikə*
bank-note	'baŋknout
basin	'beisn
basket	'ba:skit

bath	baːθ
bathroom	'baːθrum
be	biː, bi
beautiful	'bjuːtiful
because	bi'koːz, bi'koz
become	bi'kʌm
bed	bed
bedroom	'bedrum
been (*be*)	biːn, bin
beer	biə*
before	bi'foː*
began (*begin*)	bi'gan
begin	bi'gin
behind	bi'haind
belong	bi'loŋ
below	bi'lou
best	best
better	'betə*
between	bi'twiːn
bicycle	'baisikl
bill	bil
bird	bəːd
birthday	'bəːθdei
black	blak
blackboard	'blakboːd
blew (*blow*)	bluː
blind	blaind
blow	blou
blue	bluː
boat	bout
body	'bodi
boil	boil
book	buk
bookshelf	'bukʃelf
born	boːn
borrow	'borou
both	bouθ
bottle	'botl
bottom	'botəm
bought (*buy*)	boːt
bowl	boul
box	boks
boy	boi
bread	bred
breakfast	'brekfəst
bridge	bridʒ
bring	briŋ
broadcast	'broːdkaːst
brother	'brʌðə*
brought (*bring*)	broːt
brown	braun
brush	brʌʃ
build	bild
building	'bildiŋ
burn	bəːn
bury	'beri
bus	bʌs
busy	'bizi
but	bʌt, bət
butter	'bʌtə*
button	'bʌtn
buy	bai
by	bai
café	'kafeI
cake	keik
call	koːl
came (*come*)	keim
can	kan, kən
cannot, can't	'kanot, 'kaːnt
capital	'kapitl
car	kaː*
care	keə*
careful	'keəful
careless	'keəlis
carelessness	'keəlisnis

carry	'karɪ
catch	katʃ
cause	kɔːz
ceiling	'siːlɪŋ
centigrade	'sentigreɪd
centimetre	'senti,miːtə*
central	'sentrəl
certainly	'səːtənli
chair	tʃeə*
chalk	tʃɔːk
change	tʃein(d)ʒ
channel	'tʃanl
cheap	tʃiːp
child	tʃaild
children	'tʃildrən
christen	'krisn
Christmas	'krismәs
church	tʃəːtʃ
cigarette	,sigə'ret
cinema	'sinәmə
class	klaːs
classroom	'klaːsrum
clean	kliːn
clear	kliə*
clergyman	'klәːdʒimən
clever	'klevə*
climb	klaim
clock	klɔk
close (*v.*)	klouz
cloth	klɔθ
clothes	klouðz
cloud	klaud
cloudy	'klaudi
coach	koutʃ
coal	koul
coast	koust
coat	kout
cock	kɔk
coffee	'kɔfi
cold	kould
college	'kɔlidʒ
colour	'kʌlə*
comb	koum
come	kʌm
comfortable	'kʌmfətәbl
comfortably	'kʌmfətәbli
communicate	kə'mjuːnikeit
concert	'kɔnsət
conductor	kən'dʌktə*
control	kən'troul
conversation	,kɔnvə'seiʃn
cook	kuk
cool	kuːl
corn	kɔːn
corner	'kɔːnə*
cost	kɔst
count	kaunt
country	'kʌntri
course	kɔːs
of course	әv 'kɔːs
cover	'kʌvə*
cow	kau
cross	krɔs
cross-roads	'krɔs'roudz
crumpled	'krʌmpld
cup	kʌp
custom	'kʌstәm
cut	kʌt
cyclist	'saiklist
daddy	'dadi
danger	'dein(d)ʒə*
dangerous	'dein(d)ʒərәs
dark	daːk
date	deit
daughter	'dɔːtə*

day	dei
daylight	'deilait
dead	ded
dear	diə*
December	di'sembə*
deep	di:p
degree	di'gri:
desk	desk
diamond	'daiəmənd
dictionary	'dikʃənri
did (*do*)	did
die	dai
different	'difrənt
difference	'difrəns
difficult	'difikəlt
difficulty	'difikəlti
dining-room	'dainiŋrum
dinner	'dinə*
dirt	də:t
dirty	'də:ti
dish	diʃ
dislike (*n.*) (only in *likes and dislikes*)	'dislaik
do	du:, du, də, d
does	dʌz, dəz
doctor	'doktə*
dog	dog
done (*do*)	dʌn
door	do:*
down	daun
downstairs	'daun'steəz
drank (*drink*)	draŋk
draw	dro:
drawer	dro:*
dress	dres
drew (*draw*)	dru:
drink	driŋk
drive	draiv
driver	'draivə*
drove (*drive*)	drouv
drunk (*drink*)	drʌŋk
dry	drai
during	'djuəriŋ
each	i:tʃ
ear	iə*
early	'ə:li
east	i:st
easy	'i:zi
easily	'i:zili
eat	i:t
eaten	'i:tn
eight	eit
eighth	eitθ
eighteen	'ei'ti:n
eighty	'eiti
either	'aiðə*, i:ðə*
elder	'eldə*
elderly	'eldəli
electric	i'lektrik
electricity	i,lek'trisiti
eleven	i'levn
eleventh	i'levnθ
else	els
empty	'emti
end	end
English	'iŋgliʃ
enjoy	in'dʒoi
enjoyable	in'dʒoiəbl
enough	i'nʌf
envelope	'envəloup
equal	'i:kwəl
even	'i:vn
evening	'i:vniŋ
ever	'evə*

every	'evrɪ
everybody	'evrɪbodɪ
everyone	'evrɪwʌn
everything	'evrɪθɪŋ
everywhere	'evrɪweə*
example	ɪg'za:mpl
except	ɪk'sept
eye	aɪ
face	feɪs
Fahrenheit	'farənhaɪt
fall	fo:l
family	'famɪlɪ
far	fa:*
fare	feə*
farm	fa:m
farmer	'fa:mə*
fast	fa:st
father	'fa:ðə*
fault	fo:lt
February	'februərɪ
feel	fi:l
feet (*foot*)	fi:t
few	fju:
fifteen	'fɪf'ti:n
fifth (*five*)	fɪfθ
fifty	'fɪftɪ
fill	fɪl
film	fɪlm
find	faɪnd
fine	faɪn
finger	'fɪŋgə*
finish	'fɪnɪʃ
fire	'faɪə*
fireplace	'faɪəpleɪs
first	fə:st
fish	fɪʃ
five	faɪv
flat	flat
flew (*fly*)	flu:
flight	flaɪt
floor	flo:*
flower	'flauə*
fly	flaɪ
fond	fond
food	fu:d
foolish	'fu:lɪʃ
foot	fut
for	fo:*, fə*
foreign	'forɪn
foreigner	'forɪnə*
forget	fə'get
forgot	fə'got
forgotten	fə'gotn
fork	fo:k
forlorn	fə'lo:n
forwards	'fo:wədz
forty	'fo:tɪ
found (*find*)	faund
four	fo:*
fourteen	'fo:'ti:n
fourth	fo:θ
freeze	fri:z
fresh	freʃ
Friday	'fraɪdɪ
friend	frend
friendly	'frendlɪ
frog	frog
from	from, frəm
front	frʌnt
frozen (*freeze*)	'frouzn
full	ful
garden	'ga:dn
gas	gas
gas-stove	'gas,stouv

gate	geit
gave (*give*)	geiv
get	get
girl	gə:l
give	giv
given	'givn
glad	glad
glass	gla:s
glasses	'gla:siz
go	gou
goes	gouz
gold	gould
goldfish	'gouldfɪʃ
gone (*go*)	gon
good	gud
good-looking	'gud'lukɪŋ
good-bye	'gud'bai
got (*get*)	got
grandchildren	'gran(d),tʃil-drən
grass	gra:s
great	greit
green	gri:n
grey	grei
ground	graund
grow	grou
guide	gaid
had (*have*)	had, həd, əd, d
hair	heə*
hair-brush	'heəbrʌʃ
hair-cut	'heəkʌt
hair-dresser	'heə,dresə*
half	ha:f
hand	hand
hand-bag	'handbag
handle	'handl
handle-bar	'handl,ba:*
hang	haŋ
happen	'hapn
happy	'hapi
hard	ha:d
has (*have*)	haz, həz, əz, z
have	hav, həv, əv, v
he	hi:, hi
head	hed
headmaster	'hed'ma:stə*
hear	hiə*
heart	ha:t
heavy	'hevi
heavily	'hevili
height	hait
held (*hold*)	held
help	help
her	hə:*, hə*
hers	hə:z
here	hiə*
high	hai
hill	hil
him	him
himself	him'self
his	hiz
hit	hit
hold	hould
hole	houl
holiday	'holidi
home	houm
hook	huk
hope	houp
horn	ho:n
horse	ho:s
hospital	'hospitl
hot	hot
hotel	hou'tel
hour	'auə*

house	haus
houses	'hauziz
how	hau
hullo	'hʌ'lou
hundred	'hʌndrəd
hurry	'hʌri
hurt	hə:t
husband	'hʌzbənd
hut	hʌt
I	ai
ice	ais
if	if
ill	il
inch	in(t)ʃ
injure	'in(d)ʒə*
injury	'in(d)ʒəri
ink	iŋk
inside	'in'said
interested	'intərestid
interesting	'intərestiŋ
into	'intu
is (*be*)	iz, z, s
island	'ailənd
it	it
its	its
January	'dʒanjuəri
join	dʒoin
journey	'dʒə:ni
jug	dʒʌg
July	dʒu'lai
junction	'dʒʌŋ(k)ʃn
June	dʒu:n
just	dʒʌst
keep	ki:p
kept	kept
kettle	'ketl
key	ki:
kill	kil
kilometre	'kilə,mi:tə*
kind	kaind
king	kiŋ
kiss	kis
kitchen	'kitʃin
knee	ni:
knife	naif
knives	naivz
knock	nok
know	nou
lady	'leidi
lake	leik
language	'laŋgwidʒ
large	la:dʒ
last	la:st
late	leit
lay (*lie*)	lei
leaf	li:f
leaves	li:vz
learn	lə:n
least	li:st
leave	li:v
left	left
leg	leg
lend	lend
lent	lent
length	leŋθ
less	les
lesson	'lesn
let	let
letter	'letə*
level	'levl
lid	lid
lie	lai
life	laif

lift	lift
light	lait
like	laik
limit	'limit
lit (*light*)	lit
line	lain
liner	'lainə*
liquid	'likwid
listen	'lisn
little	'litl
live	liv
living-room	'liviŋ,rum
lock	lok
long	loŋ
look	luk
looking-glass	'lukiŋ,gla:s
lose	lu:z
lost	lost
lot	lot
love	lʌv
lovely	'lʌvli
lower	'louə*
lunch	lʌn(t)ʃ
lying (*lie*)	'laiiŋ
machine	mə'ʃi:n
made (*make*)	meid
maiden	'meidn
make	meik
man	man
many	'meni
map	map
March	ma:tʃ
marry	'mari
match	matʃ
may	mei
May	mei
me	mi:
meal	mi:l
mean	mi:n
measure	'meʒə*
meat	mi:t
meet	mi:t
men (*man*)	men
met (*meet*)	met
microphone	'maikrə,foun
middle	'midl
might (*may*)	mait
mile	mail
milk	milk
milkman	'milkmən
million	'miljən
mine (*my*)	main
minute	'minit
mirror	'mirə*
Miss	mis
mistake	mis'teik
moment	'moumənt
Monday	'mʌndi
money	'mʌni
month	mʌnθ
moon	mu:n
more	mo:*
morning	'mo:niŋ
most	moust
mother	'mʌðə*
motor	'moutə*
motor-car	'moutə,ka:*
motor-cycle	'moutə,saikl
motor-van	'moutə,van
motorist	'moutərist
Mount (Mt)	maunt
mountain	'mauntin
mouth	mauθ
mouths	mauðz

move	mu:v
Mr	'mistə*
Mrs	'misiz
much	mʌtʃ
murder	'mə:də*
music	'mju:zik
must	mʌst, məst
my	mai
name	neim
narrow	'narou
near	niə*
nearly	'niəli
neck	nek
needle	'ni:dl
neighbour	'neibə*
neither	'naiðə*, ni:ðə*
never	'nevə*
new	nju:
news	nju:z
newspaper	'nju:speipə*
next	nekst
night	nait
nine	nain
nineteen	'nain'ti:n
ninety	'nainti
ninth	nainθ
no	nou
nobody	'noubədi
no one	'nouwʌn
nowhere	'nouweə*
noise	noiz
noisy	'noizi
none	nʌn
noon	nu:n
nor	no:*
north	no:θ
nose	nouz
not	not
nothing	'nʌθiŋ
nought	no:t
November	no(u)'vembə*
now	nau
nowadays	'nauədeiz
number	'nʌmbə*
obey	ou'bei, ə'bei
o'clock	ə'klok
October	ok'toubə*
of	ov, əv
off	of
offer	'ofə*
office	'ofis
often	'ofn
old	ould
on	on
once	wʌns
one	wʌn
only	'ounli
open	'oupn
opposite	'opəzit
or	o:*, ə*
order	'o:də*
other	'ʌðə*
ought	o:t
our	'auə*
ours	'auəz
out	aut
over	'ouvə*
own	oun
page	peidʒ
pain	pein
paint	peint
paint-brush	'peintbrʌʃ
pair	peə*

paper	'peipə*
parcel	'pa:sl
park	pa:k
part	pa:t
pass	pa:s
passenger	'pasin(d)ʒə*
past	pa:st
pay	pei
pedal	'pedl
pen	pen
pence	pens
pencil	'pensl
people	'pi:pl
perhaps	pə'haps
person	'pə:sn
pet	pet
photograph	'foutəgra:f
picture	'piktʃə*
pie	pai
piece	pi:s
plane	plein
plate	pleit
platform	'platfo:m
play	plei
please	pli:z
plenty	'plenti
pocket	'pokit
police	pə'li:s
policeman	pə'li:smən
polite	pə'lait
poor	puə*
possible	'posibl
postman	'pousmən
pot	pot
pound	paund
pour	po:*
present	'prezənt
pretty	'priti
priest	pri:st
programme	'prougram
proof	pru:f
purse	pə:s
push	puʃ
put	put
quarter	'kwo:tə*
question	'kwestʃən
quick	kwik
quickly	'kwikli
quiet	'kwaiət
quite	kwait
radio	'reidiou
rail	reil
railway	'reilwei
rain	rein
raincoat	'reinkout
raise	reiz
ran (*run*)	ran
rat	rat
rather	'ra:ðə*
razor	'reizə*
reach	ri:tʃ
read	ri:d
read (*past tense*)	red
ready	'redi
reason	'ri:zn
red	red
remember	ri'membə*
repair	ri'peə*
rest	rest
restaurant	'restəroŋ
rice	rais
rich	ritʃ
ride	raid
right	rait

ring	riŋ
rise	raiz
river	'rivə*
road	roud
roll	roul
room	rum
rose (*rise*)	rouz
round	raund
row	rou
rub	rʌb
rule	ru:l
run	rʌn
sad	sad
saddle	'sadl
safe	seif
safely	'seifli
safety	'seifti
said (*say*)	sed
same	seim
sat (*sit*)	sat
Saturday	'satədi
say	sei
says	sez
saw (*see*)	so:
school	sku:l
sea	si:
seaside	'si:'said
season	'si:zn
seat	si:t
second	'sekənd
see	si:
seed	si:d
send	send
sent	sent
sentence	'sentəns
September	sep'tembə*
sermon	'sə:mən
servant	'sə:vənt
set	set
seven	'sevn
seventh	'sevnθ
seventeen	'sevn'ti:n
seventy	'sevnti
several	'sevrəl
sew	sou
sewn	soun
shake	ʃeik
shall	ʃal, ʃəl
shan't	ʃa:nt
shave	ʃeiv
shaven	'ʃeivn
she	ʃi:
sheet	ʃi:t
shelf	ʃelf
shelves	ʃelvz
shilling	'ʃiliŋ
shine	ʃain
shirt	ʃə:t
shoe	ʃu:
shone (*shine*)	ʃon
shop	ʃop
shopper	'ʃopə*
shopkeeper	'ʃop,ki:pə*
shorn	ʃo:n
short	ʃo:t
show	ʃou
shut	ʃʌt
side	said
sign	sain
silent	'sailənt
sin	sin
since	sins
sir	sə:*, sə*
sister	'sistə*
sit	sit

six	**siks**
sixteen	'siks'ti:n
sixth	siksθ
sixty	'siksti
size	saiz
skirt	skə:t
sky	skai
sleep	sli:p
slept	slept
slow	slou
slowly	'sloulI
small	smo:l
smile	smail
smoke	smouk
snow	snou
so	sou
soap	soup
solid	'solid
some	sʌm, səm
somebody	'sʌmbədi
someone	'sʌmwʌn
something	'sʌmθiŋ
sometimes	'sʌmtaimz
somewhere	'sʌmweə*
son	sʌn
soon	su:n
sorry	'sorI
sort	so:t
sound	saund
soup	su:p
south	sauθ
southern	'sʌðən
sow	sou
spare	speə*
speak	spi:k
speed	spi:d
spell	spel
spend	spend
spent	spent
spoke (*speak*)	spouk
spoken (*speak*)	'spoukn
spoon	spu:n
spoonful	'spu:nful
spring	spriŋ
square	skweə*
stairs	steəz
stamp	stamp
stand	stand
star	sta:*
start	sta:t
station	'steiʃn
stay	stei
steam	sti:m
steamer	'sti:mə*
still	stil
stove	stouv
straight	streit
street	stri:t
strong	stroŋ
student	'stju:dənt
study	'stʌdi
such	sʌtʃ
suddenly	'sʌdnlI
sugar	'ʃugə*
suit	sju:t
summer	'sʌmə*
sun	sʌn
sunrise	'sʌnraIz
sunset	'sʌnset
sunshine	'sʌnʃain
Sunday	'sʌndi
supper	'sʌpə*
suppose	sə'pouz
sure	ʃuə*
surprise	sə'praiz

swim	swim
swimmer	'swimə*
switch	switʃ
syllable	'siləbl
table	'teibl
tail	teil
tailor	'teilə*
take	teik
taken	'teikn
talk	to:k
tall	to:l
tap	tap
tattered	'tatəd
taxi	'taksi
tea	ti:
teacup	'ti:kʌp
teapot	'ti:pot
tea-room	'ti:rum
tea-shop	'ti:ʃop
teach	'ti:tʃ
teacher	'ti:tʃə*
teeth (*tooth*)	ti:θ
telephone	'telifoun
television	'teli,viʒn
tell	tel
temperature	'tempərətʃə*
ten	ten
tenth	tenθ
tennis	'tenis
than	ðan, ðən
thank	θaŋk
[1]that	ðat
[2]that (rel. pron., conj.)	ðət
the	ðə, ði, ði:
theatre	'θiətə*
their	ðeə*
theirs	ðeəz
them	ðem, ðəm
themselves	ðəm'selvz
then	ðen
there	ðeə*
these (*this*)	ði:z
they	ðei
thing	θiŋ
think	θiŋk
third	θə:d
thirteen	'θə:'ti:n
thirty	'θə:ti
this	ðis
those (*that*)	ðouz
thought (*think*)	θo:t
thousand	'θauzənd
thread	θred
three	θri:
threepence	'θrepəns
through	θru:
Thursday	'θə:zdi
till	til
time	taim
tired	'taiəd
to	tu:, tu, tə
today	tə'dei
together	tə'geðə*
told (*tell*)	tould
tomorrow	tə'morou
tonight	tə'nait
too	tu:
took (*take*)	tuk
tooth	tu:θ
tooth-brush	'tu:θbrʌʃ
top	top
toss	tos
touch	tʌtʃ

towel	'tauəl
town	taun
tractor	'traktə*
traffic	'trafik
train	trein
travel	'travl
tray	trei
tree	tri:
trousers	'trauzəz
true	tru:
try	trai
Tuesday	'tju:zdi
turn	tə:n
twelfth	twelfθ
twelve	twelv
twenty	'twenti
twentieth	'twentiəθ
twice	twais
two	tu:
twopence	'tʌpəns
type	taip
typewriter	'taip,raitə*
typist	'taipist
tyre	'taiə*
umbrella	ʌm'brelə
under	'ʌndə*
understand	,ʌndə'stand
university	,ju:ni'və:siti
unless	ʌn'les
until	ʌn'til, ən'til
unusual	ʌn'ju:ʒuəl
up	ʌp
upstairs	'ʌp'steəz
us	ʌs
use (*v.*)	ju:z
use (*n.*)	ju:s
useful	'ju:sful
useless	'ju:slis
used to	'ju:st tu
usually	'ju:ʒjuəli
van	van
very	'veri
village	'vilidʒ
wages	'weidʒiz
wait	weit
wake	weik
walk	wo:k
wall	wo:l
want	wont
war	wo:*
warm	wo:m
was (*be*)	woz, wəz
wash	woʃ
wash-basin	'woʃ,beisn
watch	wotʃ
water	'wo:tə*
way	wei
we	wi:
wear	weə*
weather	'weðə*
wedding	'wediŋ
Wednesday	'wenzdi
week	wi:k
weigh	wei
weight	weit
well	wel
went (*go*)	went
were (*be*)	wə:*, wə*
west	west
what	wot
wheel	wi:l
when	wen
where	weə*

whether	'weðə*
which	witʃ
while	wail
whisky	'wiskI
white	wait
who	hu:
whom	hu:m
whose	hu:z
why	wai
wife	waif
wives	waivz
will	wil
wind	wind
window	'windou
wine	wain
wing	wiŋ
winter	'wintə*
wireless	'waiəlis
with	wið
without	wið'aut
woke (*wake*)	wouk
woman	'wumən
women	'wimin
won't	wount
wood	wud
word	wə:d
work	wə:k
world	wə:ld
worn (*wear*)	wo:n
worry	'wʌrI
worse	wə:s
worst	wə:st
write	rait
writer	'raitə*
written	'ritn
wrong	roŋ
wrote (*write*)	rout
yard	ja:d
year	jiə*
yellow	'jelou
yes	jes
yesterday	'jestədI
yet	jet
you	ju:, ju
young	jʌŋ
your	jo:*, juə*
yours	jo:z, juəz
zero	'ziərou

Africa	'afrikə
Alice	'alis
Alps	alps
America	ə'merikə
Andes	'andi:z
Anne	an
Arabic	'arəbik
Athens	'aθinz
BBC	(ðə)'bi:'bi:'si:
Belgrade	bel'greid
Berne	bə:n, beən
Black	blak
Blake	bleik
Brazil	brə'zil
Brighton	'braitn
Britain	'britən
Brown	braun
Buenos Aires	'bwenəs'aiəriz
Canada	'kanədə
Charles	tʃa:lz
Chinese	'tʃai'ni:z
Coventry	'kovəntri
Croydon	'kroidn
Cyprus	'saiprəs
David	'deivid
Dick	dik
Dobson	'dobsn
England	'iŋgləd
Europe	'juərəp
European	ˌjuərə'piən
Everest	'evərist
Finland	'finlənd
France	fra:ns
French	fren(t)ʃ
Geneva	dʒi'ni:və
George	dʒo:dʒ
German	'dʒə:mən
Greece	gri:s
Greek	gri:k
Green	gri:n
Grundy	'grʌndi
Hamlet	'hamlit
Harry	'hari
Helen	'helin
Henfield	'henfi:ld
Henry	'henri
Hilton	'hiltən
Hollywood	'holiwud
Indian	'indjən
Interlaken	'intəla:kən
Irish	'aiəriʃ
Italian	i'taljən
Italy	'itəli
Jack	dʒak
James	dʒeimz
Jane	dʒein
Jill	dʒil
John	dʒon
Kelly	'keli
Kenya	'ki:njə
Leeds	li:dz
London	'lʌndən

Madrid	mə'drɪd
Malta	'mo:ltə
Marshall	'ma:ʃəl
Martha	'ma:θə
Mary	'meərɪ
McDonald	mək'donəld
McVitie	mək'vɪtɪ
Mediterranean	ˌmedɪtə'reɪn-jən
Milan	mɪ'lan
New York	'nju: 'jo:k
Nicosia	ˌnɪkou'sɪə
Oxford Circus	'oksfəd 'sə:kəs
Overton	'ouvətən
Poll	pol
Polly	'polɪ
Portugal	'po:tjugəl
Portuguese	ˌpo:tju'gi:z
Pyrenees	ˌpɪrɪ'ni:z
Regal	'rɪ:gəl
Robinson	'robɪnsn
Roger	'rodʒə*
Rome	roum
Sally	'salɪ
Scotland	'skotlənd
Sheffield	'ʃefi:ld
Smith	smɪθ
Soho	sou'hou
Solomon	'soləmən
Spain	spein
Spanish	'spanɪʃ
Spot	spot
Spratt	sprat
Surrey	'sʌrɪ
Swiss	swɪs
Switzerland	'swɪtsələnd
Thames	temz
Tom	tom
Turkey	'tə:kɪ
Turkish	'tə:kɪʃ
United States	ju'naɪtɪd 'steɪts
U.S.A.	(ðə) 'ju: 'es 'eɪ
Victoria	vɪk'to:rɪə
Walton	'wo:ltən
Washington	'woʃɪŋtən
West	west
White	waɪt
William	'wɪljəm
Wimble	'wɪmbl

GRAMMATICAL TERMS, ETC.

(used in the 'For Study' sections, the Exercises, etc.)

abbreviation	ə,bri:vi'eiʃən
account	ə'kaunt
active	'aktiv
adjective	'adʒiktiv
adverb	'advə:b
adverbial	ad'və:bjəl
affirmative	ə'fə:mətiv
blank	blaŋk
clause	klo:z
combine (*v.*)	kəm'bain
conjunction	kən'dʒʌŋ(k)-ʃən
consonant	'konsənənt
copy	'kopi
correct	kə'rekt
dash	daʃ
diphthong	'difθoŋ
direct	di'rekt, dai'rekt
etc.	it'setərə
exercise	'eksəsaiz
future	'fju:tʃə*
grammar	'gramə*
grammatical	grə'matikl
indirect	,indi'rekt
infinitive	in'finitiv
interrogative	,intə'rogətiv
irregular	i'regjulə*
italic	i'talik
necessary	'nesəsri
negative	'negətiv
noun	naun
object	'obdʒikt
obligation	,obli'geiʃən
parenthesis	pə'renθisis
participle	'pa:tisipl
passive	'pasiv
past	pa:st
pattern	'patən
perfect	'pə:fikt
phonetic	fə'netik
plural	'pluərəl
possessive	pə'zesiv
preposition	,prepə'ziʃn
present	'prezənt
promise	'promis
pronoun	'prounaun
pronouncing	prə'naunsiŋ
regular	'regjulə*
relative	'relətiv
request	ri'kwest
rewrite	'ri:'rait
simple	'simpl
singular	'siŋgjulə*
subject	'sʌbdʒikt
suggestion	sə'dʒestʃən
symbol	'simbl
tense	tens
term	tə:m
verb	və:b
verbal	'və:bl
vocabulary	və'kabjuləri
voice	vois
vowel	'vauəl
willingness	'wiliŋnis

INDEX TO THE 'FOR STUDY' SECTIONS

(T.=Table)

(a) WORDS

able, 103
ago, 90
all, 35-6
already, 104
any (*and* no), 20, 35
any (*and* some), 35
as . . . as, 67-8
ask, 89 (T. 28), 96 (T. 29), 116
bad (worse, worst), 129
become, 104
bed, 74
been (*and* gone), 130
better (good, well, worst), 129; (had better), 123
both, 35-6
bring, 89 (T. 28)
busy, 130
by (by bus, *etc.*), 104
can, cannot, 46, 103
church, 74
country, 115
different (*and* same), 90
do, does, 51
elder, eldest, 130
else, 136
enough, 62
far (*and* a long way), 110
few, a few, 35-6, 67-8, 97
find, 123
finish, 61
get, 68, 89 (T. 28), 136
give, 89 (T. 28)
glad, 109 (T. 30), 114
going to, 24 (T. 4), 41 (T. 9)
gone (*and* been), 130
good (better, best), 129
grow, 135
had better, 123
have, 24 (T. 5), 56, 136
hear, 97
here, 80
if, 51
ill (*and* well), 129
it (*as in* 'It is easy to do that'), 90, 115
just, 41 (T. 9)
keep, 97, 135
know, 62
lend, 89 (T. 28)
less, 67
like, 61-2
listen, 97
little, a little, 35-6, 97
look, 97, 135
lot, a lot of, 35-6
many, 35-6, 67
more, 67-8
much, 35-6, 67-8
neither (*and* nor), 68, 104
news, 123
no (*and* not any), 20
no (*and* some), 35
nor (*and* neither), 68, 104
not (*as in* 'I hope not'), 122
not so . . . as, 67-8
one(s) (*pron.*), 90
pleased, 114
put, 110
same (*and* different), 90
say, 62 (T. 18), 123
school, 74
see, 97
shall, 85
show, 89 (T. 28), 96 (T. 29)
since, 90
so (=also), 104
so (*as in* 'I hope so'), 122
so . . . that, 129
so (*as in* 'not so . . . as'), 67-8
some (*and* any), 35
sorry, 109 (T. 30), 114
spend, 103-4
still, 56, 104
such, 136
sure, 109 (T. 30)
surprised, 114
take, 110
teach, 96
tell, 89 (T. 28), 96, 123
than, 67
that (*rel.*), 102-3
there (*adv. of place*), 80
there (*as in* 'There is, are'), 15, 35
too (*adv. of degree*), 62
town, 115

try, 62 (T. 17)
unless, 136
use (*v.*), 61; (*n. and v.*), 122
used to, 129
want, 61
way, 110, 116
well (better, best), 129
when, 51
where (*rel.*), 103
which (*rel.*), 102-3
who, whom, whose (*rel.*), 102-3
will, 85
worse (bad, worst), 129
yet, 56, 104

(b) SUBJECTS

Abbreviations, 97
Active and Passive Voice, 96
Adjective Patterns, 109 (T. 30)
Adverbials of Time, 73-4
Adverbs such as *in, out, on, off*, 79
Comparisons, 67-8
Direct and Indirect Questions, 89
Future Tense, 85
Future of Intention (*going to*), 24, 41
Nouns, Countable and Uncountable, 35 (T. 7), 67-8 (T. 20-2)
Obligation, 85
Participles, 42
Passive Voice, 96
Past Tense, 78-80, 114
Personal Pronouns, 25-6
Plurals, 24
Possessives, 24-6
Present Tense, Simple, 50-1
Present Tense, Progressive, 19, 41
Present Perfect Tense, 41-3, 80, 114
Promises, 85
Relative Pronouns and Clauses, 102-3
Requests, 85
Sounds, (1) of plural endings, 6, 24; (2) of possessives, 25; (3) of third person singular endings, Present Tense, 51; (4) of Past Tense endings, 78
Suggestions, 85, 130
Tail-Questions, 61, 103
to-infinitive (after adjectives), 114-15
Verb Patterns: see, in Index (a), the words: ask, become, bring, find, finish, get, give, have, hear, keep, lend, like, listen, look, put, say, see, show, spend, take, teach, tell, try, use, want
Verbal Noun, 109
Willingness, 85

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